Vol. XXXIII. No. 4284. 號四十月三年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

日十初月二年丑丁

PPICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. Gondon & Goton, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK :- ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: -Gordon & Goton, Mel-

bourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-

CHINA: -- Swatow, Quelch & Campbell, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOBLE & Co. Foochow, Hunge & Co. Shanghai. LAME, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Manila, C. HRINSZEN & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,...5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-H. Hoppius, Esq. Deputy Chairman-F. D. SASSOON, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK. AD. ANDRE, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq. A. Molver, Esq. W. H. FORDES, Enq. Ed. Tobin, Enq. CHIEF MARAGEB. Hongkong, . . Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Manager. . . Ewen Camebon, Esq. LONDON BANKERS, -London and County Benk.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED N Ourrent Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent, per annum on the daily

baiance. On Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent. ,, 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Oredits granted on approved Securities,

and every description of Banaing and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON. Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No, 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, March 21, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

TR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 31st of July, 1876.

SAYLE & Co. Hougkong, March 16, 1877.

NOTICE.

TAR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the Business of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyds Register of chipping.

2. Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

TR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorised to sign for us by Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of following Post Office Telegraph Stations :our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

TATE have been appointed AGENTS for the American Shirmasters' Asso-CIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, AN and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPEN-BARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. ORUICKSHANK, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTIOE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the pathe of Mestern & Huise has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be need for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,

W. HULSE. Cohlun, Desember \$1, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.,-

ON THE SPOT (Unless previously disposed of by Private

Sale), That Piece or Parcel of GROUND. situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from

East to West 100 feet, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Out-houses built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, \$131.40.

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND. situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring 4 Elastra Sec." from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial Brick Godown built thereon.

That Piece or Unbuilt Levelled GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, \$185.08, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 13, 1877.

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co... WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS. 38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS. &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING on FRIDAY Next, the 16th Instent, the Steamer POWAN will Run as a Night Boat between HONG-KONG and CANTON, leaving HONGKONG on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5.30 p.m., and Canton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 5.00 p.m.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary. Hongkong, March 14, 1877:

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TO Expedite the Delivery of Telegrams, this Company's London Station has been connected by Pneumatic Tubes with the

Lothbury-Founder's Court. No. 27. Cornhill. No. 58, Threadneedle Street. The Baltic. Gresham House.

No. 150, Leadenhall Street. No. 42, Fenchurch Street, No. 76, Lower Thames Street. Mark Lane. No. 8, Eastcheap. No. 101, Cannon Street.

St. Martin's Old General Post Office. New General Post Office. Ludgate Circus. Temple Bar. Went Strand. Instead of going through the General Post Office. Messages will be distributed at ofice

they can be tubed more quickly through the above mentioned Stations. GEORGE J. HELLAND,

General Agent. Shanghai, March 18, 1877.

TO WONG HING CHEUNG & Con. COAL MERCHANTS. Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prises.

Mr AHYON has been appointed Manager and all Orders addressed to him at 87. Prays, or to Mr Fat Jack, at 80, Hing Ling Street, will receive immediate atten-

Honghong, March 19, 1877.

intimations.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This Brandy is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

POMMERY & GRENO'S

CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877.

NOTICE.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for China and Japan, for JOSEPH STARKEY, LONDON,

Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER LACES, Embroidery, &c., and Military and Naval Appointments of every rescription. A Stock of these Goods will be kept on

hand, for the Regiments stationed here, as well as for the English and AMERICAN

Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

NOTICE,

rican Barque "GARIBALDI," will be require. RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTs contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. 20, Old Broad Street, 1st January, 1877. ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL,£1,000,000 STEBLING. RESERVE FUND, ... £ 340,000

TATITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSUR-ANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LUNDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIver as its AGENT in Hone.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class liteamer.

A. MolVER. Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are, desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter by the Company's own Messengers, unless and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exneed \$80,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of

\$400 for the best and most suitable Design

with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work. The Designs, accompanied with all doonments, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next. For further information apply to the

Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penangi D. C. PRESGRAVE, Municipal Secretary. Peneng, Municipal Cilico,

The 21st September, 1876,

WANTED.

SOME Active Intelligent Men as TURN.
KEYS in VICTORIA GAOL. Salary Commencing at \$40 per Month, with Quarters and Uniform.

Applications to be made to the Acting Superintendent of the Gaol. VICTORIA GAOL,

mc30

Hongkong, March 23, 1877. EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE

DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibi-TEITHER Captain Forms nor the tion, that they will find at the CONSULATE AGENTS or OWNERS of the Ame- all Information and Particulars they may

For the Consul, G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul. Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

ERNEST WASSELL & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS.

T HAVE This Day Established myself as PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of vyndham and Wellington Streets, at the Building intely occupied by the Honekone PHOTOGRAPHIC Co., under the above Style. ERNEST WASSELL.

Hongkong, March 3, 1877.

O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from HONGKONG for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in APRIL. Hongkong, March 12, 1877.

THE MEDICAL HALL. 37, Queen's Road, Hongkong,

ESTABLISHED 1853. TH. KOFFER, Proprietor. Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

for sale.

FOR SALE.

TUBES, BENDS & ELBOWS. GAS Apply to H. KIÆR & Co. Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

PIPER & Co.'s Celebrated CHAM-PIPER & Co.'s Celebrated CHAM-PAGNE: CARTE BLANCHE, UARTE BLANCHE SEU and CARTE DUREE in Qts. and Pints. Also-

The well known OTARD Durue & Co.'s BRANDY in Cases of 12 ct. Bottles and a Small Lot of MEDOC CLARET in qt.

L. L. BUSH. Hongkong, March 7, 1877.

NOW READY.

Apply to

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. A to K, with Introduction. Royal Svo. pp. 202.—By EBNEST JOHN Ettal, Ph.D. Tilbingen.

Price! Two Duttaks and a Halv. To be had from Messes Lang, Crawsonb & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Mesers Kelly & Walsh, Shangbal. Rongkong, February \$, 1877,

SAYLE & Co.

For Sale.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

GOODS.. On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense re-

IN Order to make Room for SPRING

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per vard. DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 80 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard. FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000

yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and spatch as above. \$2.00 per yard. JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard. WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and

JACKETS, Marked very Cheap. Ladies', Boys' and Girls' FELT HATS, at Half Price. FANCY WOUL GOODS, at less than Half Price. LADISS' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen Children's WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price. Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS REMMANTS. Comprising: FLANNELS, Calicos, prints, muslins, stuff GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect im-

mediate Sale. In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary, and Unprecedented Sale must close on February

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

FOR SALE. OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Queen's Boad & Stanley Street.

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS. Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE, AT CANTON.

STEAM COTTON MILL, well adapt A ed for Working Native COTTON, either NINGPO or TIENTSIN. Capable of Making 3 piculs of Yarn in 12 hours, consisting of:-

2 Drawing Machines, 1 Speeder 18 Spindles, 1 Stretcher 60 Spindles, 1 Lap Machine 1 Cotton Gin, Bobbins, &c., with Shafting and Belting Complete. For Further Particulars and Terms of

Steam Engine and Boiler 15 Horse Power

Nominal, 1,280 Spindles, 12 Carding and

Sale, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers. FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW The Steamship "TAIWAN,"

Captain M. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 25t Instant, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 21, 1877.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY, The Spanish Steamer Capt. Hormachea, will-be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 26th Instant, at 10 a, m. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, March 22, 1877.

FOR SAIGON. The British Steamer Captain Wood, will be deon or about the 26th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & Co.

Hongkong, March 22, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON, The British Ship "ANGLO SAXON," C: HARRINGTON, Maater, will load here and have immediate

For Freight, apply w

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, March 9, 1877,

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "MYSTIC BELLE,"

PLUMER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship

For Freight, apply to

"MoNEAR." W. TAYLOR, Master, will load here, and will have quick de-

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877. FOR NEW YORK.

The 12 years 3/8 L. 11 Danish L. C. GROVE, Master, will load here, and will have immediate despatch as

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

Notices to Consignees

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS. LOUDOUN CASTLE, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

/I]HIS Steamer having arrived. Consigneds of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk into the Godowns of Mr A. McG. HEATON, whence delivery may be obtained. Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining after the 26th Instant will be

subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

mc26

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE. THE S. S. Viking, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being land. ed at their risk and stored by the Undersigned at their Godowns, whence and/or

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary is received before Noon To-day. Cargo remaining undelivered after the

28th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong, March 22, 1877. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES. S. S. DJEMNAH.

NOTICE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Oraig. forth and Euphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 o'clock To-DAY, requests. ing it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after 29th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Agent. Hongkong, March 22, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

MONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Billa et Lading to the Undersigned for counters signature, and take immediate delivery.

This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Five Insurance has been effected. H. Bu POURY,

Agent. Ex Tigre, March 5th, 1877. U. S. S. Ashweltt. . . . Zcases Instruments. Ex Pet-Ho, March 7th, 1877. B'on Overbeck, F No. 18, 1 case Effects,

Hongkong, March 15, 1877.

H. DU POURY

insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Forts.

MO CHARGE FOR POLICY PASS, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE. Beeretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL -Two Millions STRRLING.

FIGHE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-

ceived, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Agenis Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant In-

Surances at ourrout rates. MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company. CHIMESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE,

DOLIOIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873,

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undereigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premis. NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874,

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE agodingurance company.

Interporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Houghous for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent. GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROTAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The Birst, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department, Policies icaned for long or short periods at surrent rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Departments Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$1,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 26, 1672.

MARCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

門田郎 Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to loove Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first clear siak, or to the extent of £15,000 on edicining risks at current rates. A Dissourit of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Mangrang, Jacussy 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkoug, Canton, Mccchow, Shanghal and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongrong, October 14, 1868.

Malls.



STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisl, Ancona, Venice, Mediter-Ports, Southampton and London;

Bombay. Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship KASHGAR, Captain BAKER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 29th Instant, at Noon.

Forifurther Particulars, apply to A. MolVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 16, 1877. mc29

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, ERT HEIW ROITORKROD RI

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING BAILROAD COMPANIES

CENTRAL

ATLANTIO STEAMERS.

THE S. S. . BELGIO," will be dea patched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 8rd Proximo. at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai. Breight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Prozimo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same

is required. Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent, on regular rates,

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. 'U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUGHING AT YOROHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer-CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Tokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to posts in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close

connection at Yokohama. At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until p.m. 18th April, Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Jompany, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co . Agents. Hongkong, March 21, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET. NTO, 8, PRUBILL TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORDIL Co. Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TTOUSE No. ?, Caine Road, Intely occupied by Mr Parmer. House No. 10, Albany Road, at present

occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kipp. Biance Villa, Pok-foo-lum, Furnished. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Honghong, February 18, 1877.

HE Upper Portion of Nov. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1670.

To be let. THE PREMISES No. 39, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

TURNER & Co. Hongkobg, February 5, 1877.

Intimations.

AFONG. PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY.

and to H. I. H. THE GRAND. DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB, TIAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes, Photographs enlarged from O. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England: he is prepared to take Photos, of Bulldings and interiors at the shortest distance. Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet. THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen. At the "China Mail" Office.

AH YON, COMPRADORE AND SHIPS' STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West. SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended.

lowing are some of its Agents:-Macao, - Man Chuen Shop.

Canten, -Sing Chuen Native Post Office Luen Hing Street; Chul Heung Low Hotel Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwal Houng Shop, Sin Choong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sul Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong

Amoy. - Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street. Foothow. Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foo-

chow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Marilime Customs. Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Mari time Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Mar time Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School

and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop. Ningpo. - Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong. Ohefoo. - Yee Shun Hong. Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama,

Saigon. - Wohang Hong. Singapore,—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office. Calcutta. - Mow Sing Company. San Francisco. - Kwong Foong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express courlers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazettes, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

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THENG-SHUI; or, The Rudiments or NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,

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THE CHINESE MAIL.

TAROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charged for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for adverticula. The Conductors gustanted an eventual disculation of one thousand copies. It is

slivedy the thost influential native fournal published, and enjoys poisiderable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penerg, Calentita, San Francis-For terms, do., address

MR CHUN AYIN,

. Manager. China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

Intimations.

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Street, not later than the evening before thy departure of the English Mail Steamer Terms of Advertising, same as in Dalle China Mail.

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PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

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can be made. Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Salgon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent When the list of Agencies is completed it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each. OHUN AYIN,

Manager. Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

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CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL. 3vo, pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANE

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYS, and CHAS. KING. COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.

> DENNYS, Ph.D. LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co. Hongkong: China Mail Office. Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monu-MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and Mereoscock of each Port and its. neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the neveral foreign settlements. To these particulars are added aummaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting Comage, Currency, and Ex-CHANGES, LIMES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION. DISTANCES, and rates of Passage Money. Hints, and recommendations to travellers. giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on Domestio Markets and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar partienlats, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including Political Events, Changes in the Government Service, the passing of important Ordinances, the ABRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINERY RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable Piracies, Robbenies, Murdens, Brauds, FIRES and Criminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES and Presentations, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies lines. It also includes a Capalogua of over 640 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a coplous Indix at the end of the work affords a roady means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance,

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review

department. Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the heview. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern

Christian Advocate (U.S.) Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review :- "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature. antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of informstion, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body. among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E, C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will

form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL. paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-

cluding postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper over issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and accurities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, backing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, - consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertizers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of

The field open to a paper of this dezeription-conducted by native efforts; but progressive and anti-obstructive in tonein almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements. Subscription orders for either of the

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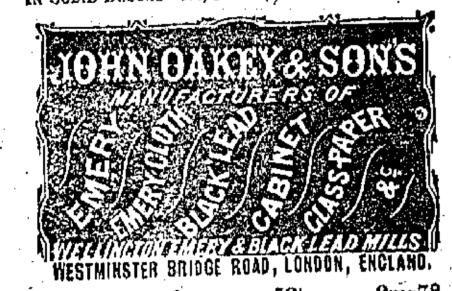
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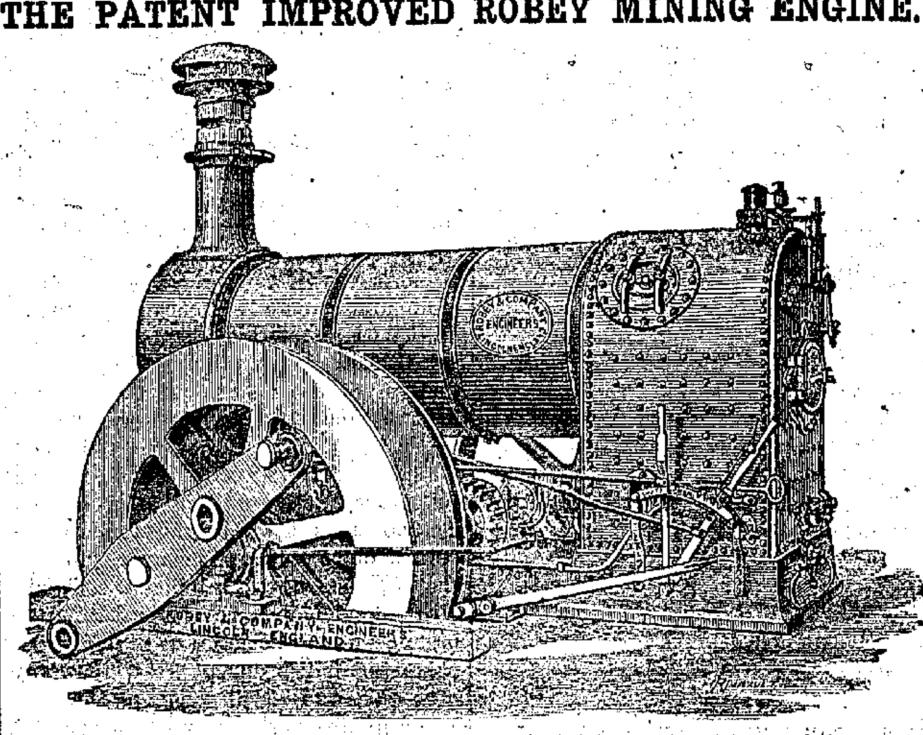
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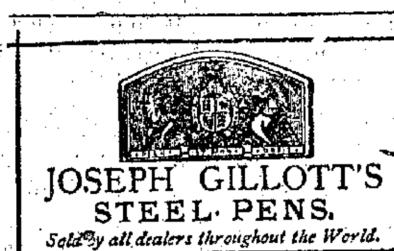
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RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-RIDA WATER. RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other

fragrant perfumes. RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLY OERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the

RIMMEUS PURE WHITE GLYCE-RINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HUNLY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes. RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET RICE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets. RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans,

whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the mouth, and sweetens the Breath. RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

N.B .- All Rimmel's Pre TRADE MARKE parations will bear henceforth the annexed Trade Mark. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96,

PERFUMERY.

Strand, London.

& E. Atkinson's WHITE ROSE-WOOD VIOLES -and STEPHANOTIS, EAU DE COLOGNE-LAVENDER

WATER. PRIZE MEDALS-LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first class dealers throughout

the World. J. & E. ATKINSON, . 24, Old Bond-street, London. The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

-"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,

CAUTION.

15ap76

& F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Con sumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.



The attention Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout Eng-

land, India, and the Colonies. JOYCE'S

Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality ercussion Caps,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Folt Gun Wadding. Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breechloading Guns. Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances. And every description of Sporting

Ammunition

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder. FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.. Patentees and Manufacturers.

57, Upper Thames Street, London. CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND

WASTING DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are Pancreatic Emulsion

Pancreatine. The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London. ld by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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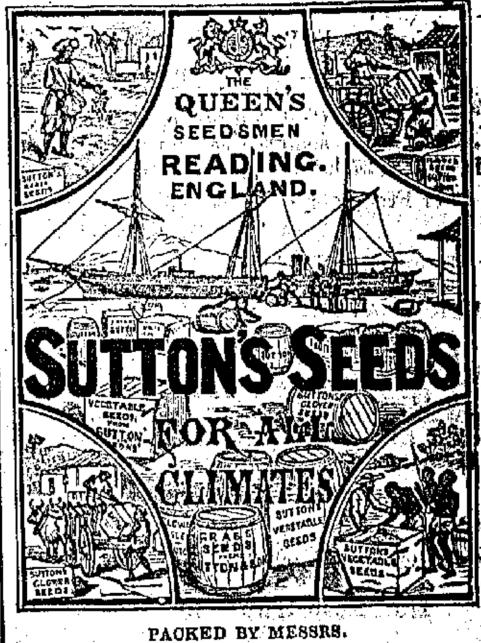
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal-shaft by keeping ourselves well for ified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Bee article in the Civil Service Gazettt.

Mude simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in 1 lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins (not damageable in tins), labelled thus

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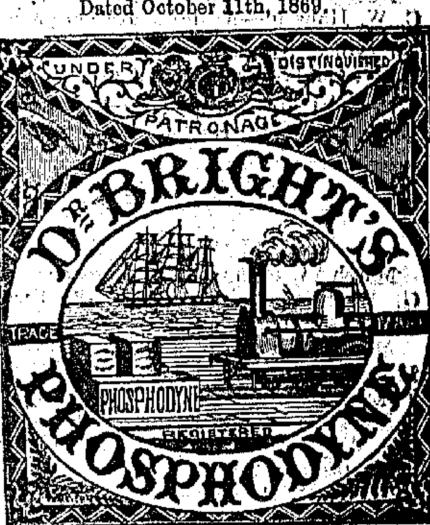
Intimations



SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM Which ensures their arrival in dry and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN. Reading, near London, England, N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.

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The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges. tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression. Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold-on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years, an emaciated; anxious. cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,

and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine. The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or unimating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character. maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull inactive, and sluggish disposition

which many persons experience in all their The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular | the eves brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the import tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a cortain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system ; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symps toms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy oute by the judicious use of this most invaluable remetit.

DE. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Land guagea, accompany each Uase.

CAUTION. -The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to soveral imitations under somswhat similar names; purchasers of this thedicitis should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phose phodyne engraved thereon, and that the came words are plac blown in the bottle.

Agents for-Hongkong, Massis Watson & Cd. Shanghai, /, WATSON, CLEAVE & Od. Export Agenta, NORTUN, WATNEY & Co.: 107, Southwark Street.

London, S.E.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY. The Steamship "ESMERALDA." Capt. THEBAUD, will be deapatched as above on TUES-

DAY, the 27th Instant, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MAGG. HEATON. Hongkong, March 24, 1877. FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship " DOUGLAS," Captain PITMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports

on WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1877. Not Responsible for Debts.

Teither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

ALDEN BESSE, American barque, Captain S. Noyes,—Rozafio & Co.

FORMORA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. G. Schweer.-Melchers & Co. MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain David Plumer.—Siemssen & Co.

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co. PANOLA, American 8-m. schooner, Capt. H. W. Lunb.-Landstein & Co.

Есно, British barque, Capt. George W. Tozer, -Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. March 24, Namoa, British steamer, 882, G. Westoby, Saigon March 19, Rice .-DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co. March 24, François. I., French steamer, 1181, Lecacheur, Saigon March 18, Rice.-

TURNER & Co. March 24, Pernambuco, British steamor, 643, Wm. Hyde, Bangkok March 16, Rico. -Siemesen & Co.

March 24, Douglas, British steamer, 864, Geo. D. Pitman, Foochow March 21, Amoy 22, and Swatow 28, General. -- Douglas LAPRAIR & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 23. Monsalch, for Yokohama. 24, Sarah Nicholson, for Manila. E. van Beaulteu, for Choloo. 24, Djenmah, for Shanghah Danube, for Bangkok. 24. Wodan, for Chefoo. Ching-too, for Takow. 24 Shen-ohi. Chinese gunboat, for Kiungchow, &c. 24, Korsor, for New York.

OLEARED. Washi, for Holhow. Anasi, for Bangkok. Viking, for Yokohama. Norna, for Swatow. Radnorshire, for Yokohama. Chinkiang, for Salgon. Ocean, for Saigon. Taiwan, for Coast Ports. Salva lora, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Mr and Mrs Masfen, Mr and Mrs Petersen, Capt. E. Vincent, Mr Skatschkoff, 110 Chinese and 1 European deck. Per Namoa, from Saigon, 4 Chinese.

Per Pernambuco, for Bangkok, 21 Chinese. Departed.

Per Mensalch, for Yokohama, Mr H. R. Smith, Mr and Mrs Pierret, Messrs Toringia and Mullemann. Per Djemnah, for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Williams, Mr and Mrs G. Greig, Dr. McLood, Messrs R. Kirkwood, A. Ebra-Tennant, J. S. Stanley, Thos Jackson, Kinder, H. Allchin, A. P. McEwen, Lin Cheong and servant, Mr and Mrs Deverla, Mr and Mrs Bishop, Messrs Orranger, Taintor, Lacroix, Lambert, Conbaut, de Kernoffen, de Kerges, and

d'Aurisc Dernard del Fleury. Per Danube, for Bangkok, 411 Chinese. TO DEPART.

Per Viking, for Yokohama, 4 Europeans. Per Norna, for Swatow, 200 Chinese. Per Taiwan, for Coast Ports, 6 Europeans, and 100 Chinese.

Per Salvadora, for Amoy, 116 Chinese. SHIPPING REPORTS,

The British steamer Namoa reports: Left Saigon on Monday, the 19th March, at 8.30 p.m., passed Cape St. James at 9 p.m. Had light Easterly winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Pernambuco reports : Strong S.E. winds in Gulf of Siam, from thence to eastward of Paracels strong N.E. winds, and thence to port light easterly winds with clear weather.

light N.E. wind and hazy weather ; Amoy to Swatow light S.W. wind and besy weather; Swatow to Hongkong, first part light S.W. wind and thick rainy weather, latter part fresh N.W. winds and cloudy. In Foo. show in-H. M.S. Sheldrake. In Amoy !--H.M.S. Lily, and S.S. Hwai Ytlen. S. S. Swatow airived and left again t 4 p.m. same day. In Swatow |= S. S. Chefot, Ningpo, State of Louisiana and Carisbrooks. Of Mondoga passed M. M. S. Mengalsh bound North.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close :-

For SAIGON .--Per CHINKIANG, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 26th inst

Per OYPHEENES, at 8 p.m., on Monday, the 28th inst. FOR YOROHAMA AND H'OGO .-

Per VINING, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, instead of as previously notified. For SWATOW .-

PER NORNA, at 7.80 a.m. on Mondays the 26th inst. FOR AMOY AND MANILA. Por SALVADORA, at 9.80 aiti., 61

Monday, the 26th inst. For BALGON .-Por CAIRNSMUIR, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:-

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET .--The English Contract Packet KASHGAR will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the

29th Instant. The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, do. :-

Wednesday, 28th Instant .--5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. 6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night. Thursday, 29th Instant.

7 A.M., Post Office opens for of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases. 10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage till

11 A.M., when the Post Office Closes

(11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only addressed to the United Kingdom Via Brifidisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,

11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally Hongkong, March 16, 1877. mc29

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet BELGIC will be despatched on TUESDAY. the 3rd April, with Mails for San Francisco, the United and London, which will be

.closed as follows :--2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases. 2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed. Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

General Post Office, Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET .-French Contract Packet PEIHO will be despatched from kong on THURSDAY, the 5th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, do. :-

Wednesday, April 4.-

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night. Thursday, April 5.-

A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. 11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late

may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, (11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES

entirely. Hongkong, March 22, 1877.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 27:-2 p.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Amoy.

WEDNESDAY, March 28:-Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports. Goods per Viking undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, March 29:-Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe. Goods per Djemnah undelivered after

Noon, subject to rent and landing charges. CUESDAY, April 3:-3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco. THURSDAY, April 12:--

2 p.m.—Sale of Ground, at Queen's drawn, Road East.

SATURDAY, April 14:-8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW. RELIGIOUS SERVICES:-

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. -The Right Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month :-At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any) :- Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On al. The British steamer Douglas reports: Sundays!—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and From Foochow to Amoy had moderate and Sermon. On all Holy Days!—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service. At 8 a.m., Morning and Calabration of Holy Communion Secret Societies is one in which the ser- hat the Saviour for its centre, but that he every Sunday.

Union Chubon.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

St. Pater's Shamen's Church.-Rev. Charles Clark, pro tem. Service at 6 P.M. every Sunday. All seats free, Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. PAUL'S CULLEGE CHAPEL -On Widnesdays: at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Strip-

St. Striffen's Mission Cuvich.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sain Yuen. (All Services in Chiness.) Morning Prayer :- Litany, Ante-Communion, constant source of anxiety to the authoriand Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 8 ties there; and it the fittire, should occa-P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Com. sion or opportunity offer, there can be but no feat of death ; the Chiness are perhaps, munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, the Chapsi of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point

Shipping.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping.

10 a.m. - Salvadora leaves for Manila. Cyphrenes leaves for Saigon on or about this date.

Goods per Loudoun Castle undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Meeting. 9 p.m.-Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Established A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced

MARRIAGE.

At 9, Hollywood Road, on 24th Instant, by the Rev. Jas. Lamont, WILLIAM TULLOCE GAIR, to SARAH ANNE, youngest Daughter of Thomas Algar, Esq.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGHONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877

THERE has been during the last six or eight months an exceptional amount of writing and discussion, both in China and the Straits Settlements, in regard to Secret Societies. The subject is an important and interesting one, and has always engaged the attention, more or less, of foreign residents in the Far East, but latterly several special circumstance have tended to invest it with an unusua amount of interest. We have had, for instance, a number of the most populous cities in China thrown into a state of intense excitement through the "papermen" mania, said to be the result of the machinations of certain Secret Societies; then a crusade has apparently been commenced against all such organisations by (11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) the Chinese Government, and, lastly, in the Straits, the Chinese "Kongsees seem to form the pièce de résistance among the many other matters our friends at Singapore have for their mental digestion. Within the present month the Legislative Council of the Settlements has actually discussed a motion for the introduction of a measure by the Government for the suppression of Secret Societies. In previous articles we have noticed two bills introduced into the Council at Singapore and read a second time, one for appointing Protectors of Chinese and establishing depots for immigrants, and the other for the prevention of crimping. On the former bill being brought before the Council, Mr Read, an unofficial member, presented a motion to the effect that it was expedient before proceeding with the measure that another one should be introduced by the Government for suppressing the Chinese Secret Societies, A lengthened discussion ensued on this motion, but it was ultimately with-

While we should view with favour any active and determined attempt made by the Straits Government to annihilate these troublesome and dangerous organisations, yet we can scarcely see the force of Mr Read's contention that this work should necessarily precede the appointment of Protectors of Chinese and the establishment of depets for immigrants. These Protectors will be men thoroughly conversant with the Chinese and their language, and we thould imagine they would be of the greatest assistance to so by way of improvement he has more the Government in any efforts it may make for the suppression of the "Kongcees." It is admitted that at the present time there is only one European official of the Government who is able to con- amining his view of what Christianity that the task of extinguishing these vices of a number of intelligent and deliberately denies altogether the existence well-educated Europeans are almost in- of moral svil in the world. In his own dispensable; hence the advisability of passing the Immigration Ordinance first,

and the measure for dealing with the Societies afterwards. to be unduly fearful of taking any bold of the religion of the future is a mystery. and detisive action against the Societies. To our mind the danger lies not in mak- author confidently appeals to China as ingany firth attempts to rectout these com- being the contry with a religion that has bingtions, but in letting them alone. In succe ded. He says, "To refer out more years past they have been the cause of to the Chinese; their beli-i being more misconstant riots and bloodshed in the Set- ty, that is less dogmatic, or at all events lets tlaments; at the present time they are a linressonable than Christianity not merely little assurance for residents in the Settle- exceptionally indifferent to it," &c. Can BERLIN FOUNDLING House, Service in ments that these scenes, or affairs still anything be imagined more absurd ! Any worse, will not be enacted over again; one who has mixed even alightly with the every Sunday; at half-past ten 4. H. in We have made it a penal offence for any description of society in the heathen world the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, but a helength for the Berlin Foundling House, Chinaman to belong to any Secret So. A. D. 60-70 best suits the China of io-day, ciety prejudicial to good order and con- whilst as to the feelings of the Chinese with stituted authority in this Colony, and regard to death, they may be literally said Daylight, Taiwan leaves for Coast Ports, we fall to understand why our friends in to be "all their lifetime subject to boulage."

the Straits cannot do likewise. ance No. 1 of 1845 empowers the Judges of this Colony to sentence any member certainly "distance lends enchantment to of a Triad Society or other dangerous secret organisation to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, and Ordinance No. 12 of the same year provides for the branding of any such offenders. The probability is that but for these Ordinances, or others to a similar nature, Hongkong would be at the present time as much infested with Secret Societies as is Singapore. It is mere sentimental nonsense

talk of national customs and of harsh treatment as arguments against some sweeping measure for dealing with these Societies. Secret combinations are illegal in China. If the Straits Government passed a law for inflicting penal servitude for life on every Chinaman proved to be a member of a "Kongsee after a certain date, it would not be dealing so hardly with him as his own Government is at the present moment dealing with hundreds of his countrymen. Only a month or two ago the Peking Gazette contained a memorial from the high authorities of Kwangtung reporting tha some unfortunate wretches were to be dealt with as seditious characters because it had been discovered they had formed themselves into a society for mutual benefit in time of distress. It was admitted in the memorial that the objects of the association were simply mutual assistance in case of need and common contributions towards the funeral expenses of any fellow member "nevertheless," add these intelligent officials, "the tendency since the rebellion organise Secret Societies of a dangerous character has been so great, that any attempt in that direction must be severely punished " Now let us compare the objects of such an excellent society as this, established as it was merely feed the starving and to bury the with those of the Secret Societies in Straits, with whom the local Government deals so tenderly. The Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of Chinese labourers in the Straits have annexed to their report the "articles association" of one or two of these Secret Societies. Article 8 of one of these reads,--" If a brother is involved and absconds to another place, and a notice is issued by the authorities, offering a reward for his apprehension, the brother shall not, in consideration of the reward, cause such refugee to be apprehended, or disclose his place of concealment. who does that disgraces the Hong league. He who does not keep this command, if it is discovered, shall be killed." Then again article 26 reads,-"If a member of the Hong league smuggles opium, he must keep it a secret, and not divulge it to the authorities, to cause him to be arrested and the opium forfeited. who does not keep this command, his ears will be out off, and, besides, punished with 108 blows." leading officials in the Settlements, it becomes not only advisable but the absolute duty of the Government to suppress these rival governing bodies. The Government complains that the

Chinese in the Straits are really govern-

ed by their Secret Societies, and

many coolies when they leave

Colony hardly know whether there

any other Government in it or not.

The only sure and reasonably short

with their duties and the people with

McArthur at the meeting of the Legis-

lative Council, "not only suppress these

societies but utterly annihilate them."

whom they have to deal, and then,

following the advice offered by

way out of the difficulty seems

REVIEW. Civilised Christianity. A reply to Modern Christianity a Civilised Heathenism &c.' Second Edition. Trubner & Co. 238pp. This extraordinary farrage of assertion and sophistry has already reached a second edition, and we should not be surprised were it to have a yet more prolonged existence. The author, whoever he may be, confesses that with "a barren critical apparatus" he endeavoured to dispose of a number of great subjects in his first edition, than doubled the size of his book and increased its offensiveness in an even larger

ratio. His title is a misnomer, for on exenly Christ himself and every dogma that words "there is no such thing." It follows of course that there can be no sin, and therefore no necessity for Christianity, which is nothing if not the religion for sinners. Why he should desire to retain The authorities in the Straits appear | the name of Christianity at all as the title so uncelatable a work were it not that the no fear of death, as has been illustrated before. Most Espiern races have practically

But let us hear a little more concerning this wonderful nation from one to whom the view:" "The fruits of good living being the same in every race and the not teachings of Buddhism, the religion most in vogue amongst the Chinese, operating to the same social phenomena as those of Christianity, such as order, regard for neighbours, love of family and parents, the very keystone of Chinese society, it follows that to induce a Chinaman to apostatise, it is necessary to reason him into the change." It is a pity when a would-be instructor and leader of bis age has to lean upon vaque resemblances which have no more reality than shadows Such a one hears that there is a hospital in China, straightway we are told Buddhism produces the same result as Christianity. There are schools, then the results are better; there are Ma istrates and Courts of law, Coroners' inquests, contagious diseases act, what more is required to show that Heathenism is as good as Christianity in its social results? what more indeed, save for the author so smitten the deprayed alone will find any satisfacby Chinamania to take up his residence in the midst of the Utopia he has a njured up from the depths of his imagination. "The Chinese," says our author, "conservative as they are, are yet the most rationalistic people on the face of the earth." In other lands rationalism and radicalism for the most part go together, but this is another of the strange contrasts which China resents to the eyes of western peoples. But to proceed. "their ideal may be what we are pleased to consider a 'low' one, but in much more nearly attaining it than Europeans can attain their transcendental standard, the Chinese actually reach a higher level than the masses of Europe." fancy a few months spent alternately in an English and a Chinese village would result in a very considerable modification of this opinion. "If continuity and homogeneity of empire, increase of population (!), diffu sion of their highest known education (!) docility, love of family and neighbours, and contentment (!) are tests of a people's wellbeing, then the Chinese compare favourably with any race the world has over known, and in some respects no race can presume to compare with them." It is difficult to believe that such stuff can be gravely put forward as one amongst several other equally valid argumen a to prove that Christianity is a failure. We wonder how in the midst of available statisties upon China any one can be found to make such outrageous statements until we come upon the assertion that "The phenomena of Chinese life have hitherto received sount attention." "Our principal impressions regarding them are derived from the vulgar dippancy of mercantile adventurers or the interested statements of missionaries." Rejecting all such unworthy and misleading sources of information, in other words disregarding ascertained facts, and drawing largely upon the treasures of imagination, we are assured that "When China comes to be examined (and she soon will be) from a politico-economical point of view, it will be found that she has learned the solution of problems which still puzzle worthy of the very highest respect." We are not quite sure from the foregoing by whom the examination is to be conducted, will not be so inextricably confounded as in

Europe, and that her historical career is but it is to be hoped that facts and fancles the pages before us. "China has done surprisingly well considering that she never Surely if had a Pope, Ultramontanes or a Bloody these extracts are trustworthy, and they | Mary; that her Government didn't burn are placed on record by some of the her astronomers for their success in astronomy (they were a thousand years ahead of those of Europe), and that any man who treated his neighbour as he would like to be treated himself was allowed to live the term of his natural life!" It is impossible to treat seriously such audacious misstatements unsupported by the slightest reference to authorities. We recall with a smile the blandness with which the preface informs us that "the writer does not quote his authorities for his facts. his conclusions are those that have been reached by the thorny paths of the highest scholarship, and every educated man should know where to find chapter and be to allow the Protectors and their This little book only attempts to assistants to get thoroughly acquainted

collate in a popular form the influences of

civilisation." We may be mistaken, but

we think one of the most beneficial results

of the progress of science at the present day is the doing away with the pernicious habit of taking things for granted, and substituting for it the demand for the exhibition of the authority upon which statements are made. Perhaps, however, we are behind the age and have not been sufficiently alive to our opportunities. Our author remarks " Europe is slowly learning from China" (the Italies are his). "W have just awoke to the need of education and instituted competitive examination for public employes. We are acquiring some thing of her anti-dogmatic and practical tone of thought, and may perhaps hope in time to be as rational as the Uhinese." quite expect in a future edition to be told that China is the birth-place of the induc tive method, and the natural home of the steam-engine and the telegraph. The time is coming when it will be understood in the West that the much-boasted education of China is a myth, and that so far from being ahead of us, education in China is far behind that of Christian Europe even in the darkest ages. With the writings of Murray, Williams, Medhurst, Flowers, Davis, Martyn and other authorities easily accessible, verse in Chinese. Now it ceems to us should be we find that he excludes not reports from Consular and other sources, there is no excuse for the presentation to the public of such misleading statements. The studied neglect of these when dealing with Chinese questions disposes at once of the author's representation that his book is the outcome of the conflict between super n tural religion and modern civilisation going on in the minds of the great mass of men of average intellect and cultivation Between the entremes of Ultramontanism THE next Entertainment will be given and the grossest materialism the a is a wide domain in which the purest form of Christianity and the truest science go hand next, commencing at & past 8 o'clock in hand in promoting man's social well-being in the very highest degree. Let any one who thinks that the rejection of every dogma of religion and the stifling of all the nublest aims and aspirations of the human sout, as recommended by our author. would feault is universal happiness, recall the story of such experiments made in France at the commencement of the present

is recommended to us now as the result of

the progress of the 19th century. "The

noblest' conceivable aim of man should

be towards a state wherein all the pleasant.

gives up attempting to noar bethe atmosphere of the earth and Is content with what is really good for A conviction of this suddenly borne in upon every man's heart would restore the happiness of the pastoral age at once, which could be enjoyed with modern facilities! The world wil be happier when every man is so convinced that he cannot eat more than a pound of beefsteak at a meal that no one attempts to do This is what the world is tending toa levelling not up nor down but a levelling. or an equilibrium." In other words, we are exhorted to recognise the end of being in the cultivation of the spirit of calculating selfishness to the full, and in seeking mere physical comfort to sink contentedly below the level of the brutes that perish. We commend to their admirers this outspoken delineation of the natural and logical reaults of such writings as those of the author of "Supernatural Religion," W. R. Greg, and kindred spirits, who delight in attacking Christianity from its supernatural side. It is a work in whose pa es the corrupt and

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

[Supplied to the "China Mail."]

(Via Suez.)

London, 22nd March, 1877. THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Fighting has been renewed in Bosnia and great warlike preparations are being made throughout the Asiatic Turkey.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

MONTENEGRO. The Porte still persists in refusing the conditions of peace asked by Montenegro.

THE COMMAND IN THE STRAITS. The separate command in the Straits and China is to be abolished.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE steamers Fuyew and Loudoun Castle arrived at Shanghai yesterday, the 23rd

THE Chinese Revenue Cruiser Peng-chouhai passed through the harbour this morn-

We understand that the property of the P. M. S. S. Co. on Praya West has been sold to Chinese for the sum of \$206,000.

THE January-February Number of the Chinese Recorder, which has just been received, opens with a lengthy instalment of the "Rise and Progress of the Manjows." This portion of the article deals with the Conquest of Lisosi, during the first half of the seventeenth century, and seems to lead up to the occupation of Peking, a description of which is promised in a subsequent chapter. "Hoines" is the contributor of the light literature of the present No., in the form of a most interesting sketch of a Mongol Court of Justice, and an appreciative and discriminating review of Colonel Prejavalsky's work on Mongolia. "Inquirer" fills 28 pages of the magazine with_ his views on "the Meaning of the Word 'Shin':" Canon McClatchie has an article on "Paganism;" and the missionary information, which is exceptionally valuable, completes this somewhat bulky issue.

AT the Marine Court yesterday, J. C. White, 3rd engineer belonging to the Brit. steamer Jeddah, was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 16th instant, on board the vessel at Saigon; he was further charged with assulting the Supercargo and abusing the Chief Engineer. The Chief Officer and Chief Engineer both gave corroborative evidence, as to his being dounk and creating a disturbance, and further stated that force had to be used to get him to his berth. The defendant, who denies being drunk, said that the whole thing arose from his having jumped overboard to save friend, and he was relating the circumstance to the 2nd engineer, when a Chinaman interfered and he resented his interference. He may have made use of improper language while excited, but he was very sorry if he did so. He was fined \$5.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending March

١.	Aist, 1911 !		Europ	nati	Ohine
	Thursday, Mar.	18th,	40)	66
. 1	Friday,	16th.	28		874
	Saturday,	17th	46	}	40
	Sunday,	18 b)	Sunc
ξ.	Monday,	19th			61
Š.	Tuesday,	20th)	72
5	Wednesday,	21st			58
	To	tals,	253		8,81
f	Grand total, 6				
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the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening Admission being free as usual. The follow

ing is the programme !-1. Duet, Viola and Plane, "Romante Goltermann.

2.-Reading, "Tem o' Shanter." 3 .- Song, "The Bridge."

4. -Solo, "The Hielands o' Scotland." 6.—Guitar Bolo. century, and then marvel at the effrontery 8 .- Duet, Viola and Plano, "Notturne with which a repetition of such attempts Spobr.

?.-Reading. 8.—Character Song. 9.-Pianoforte Solo. Grande Duches de Geroistein,"

10. -Song. 11.-Reading, "A Yarn."

est gilts of nature will be the things most prized, and consequently wherein all men shall enjoy all that they need of air, light, 12. Song, Le Mirliton." water, food and clothing. When in photh 13, Bapic Scie.

INVERERNE. We have been favoured with the following account of the loss of the British ship Invererne, by one, of the eight survivors:-The Invererne, Capt. D. Foreman, left Passurwan (Java), on the 23rd Dec., loaded with sugar and bound to the English Channel for orders. Land was last seen about the 30th. It was then blowing fresh and the wind was increasing, the royals were stowed, and between 6 and 8 o'clock p.m., the top-gallant sails were taken in. The wind continued to freshen, and during the first watch from 8 to 12 midnight, she was running under closereefed topsails. This canvas was carried until 7 p.m. of the 31st, when a squall struck her and she heeled over. The mainsail was at once hauled up and stowed, and it was then discovered that the cargo had shifted a little. Nothing remarkable occurred until 2.30 a.m. of the 1st January, when she made some very heavy lurches. All hands were at once called on deck, and efforts were made to wear her round, but. although she was given every inch of would not go off the wind. Soon after the foretop-gallant sail was set a squall struck her, and she was thrown on her beam ends. All who could manage it clambered on to her side, and some one cut away the lashings which held the boats, and as the vessel went over the boats floated clear: All who could swim made a plunge for the boats. The captain, 2nd officer, carpenter, one apprentice and four able seamen got into one; and Robt. Burley (cook), Walter Page (steward), John Campbell, John Greig, John MacGowan, Arthur Abraham, Thomas Harding, and John Duffy (seamen), got into the other these latter being the eight men saved. chief officer (Mr P. Pender) was seen on the vessel's keel when she disappeared, and the boatswain (W. May) was seen clinging to Emile Parvenue, and Joseph Gate (seamen) were missing, and it was supposed that they had got entangled in the wreck-When the boat was reached it was bottom up, and by the time they had succeeded in righting her and bailed water out, all trace of the ship and the other boat had disappeared. They had only one oar and no provisions in the boat and a heavy sea was running at the time, but by dint careful management they succeeded in keeping her afloat; and after 8 days of fearful privations, drifted ashore on the South side of the island of Sumbawa. The only nourishment they had during the whole of this time was two or three birds (Boobies) which they had managed to catch. One or two of the men who had been drinking salt water were beginning to rave, and another 24 hours would have added another sad phase to the story. When they reached the land they had to exist on leaves and a few shell-fish for five days, being afraid to leave the coast for fear they should be unable to procure On the 7th day they fell in with some of the natives, who, it appears, treated them very kindly and conducted them across the island to the Dutch Settlement at Bima. Here they remained 8 days and were then sent to the British Consul at Sourabaya, where they arrived safely on the 16th February, 47 days after they lost their ship. The names of those who were in the missing boat are Captain D. Foreman, Mr Thomas (2nd officer), John Milleo (carpenter), Blackree (apprentice), Robert Beck (A. B. James Smith (A. B.), T. Cochrane (A. B. and one man name unknown, making 1 missing in all. The Invererne was an iron ship of 744 tons Register and was owned by Messrs Grant & Co. of 1 Leadenhall Street London. She left Hongkong on the 11th Oct. last for Java. She foundered about 50 miles East of Bali Straits.

Swatow.

Effected :- German barque "Hermine," 8,000 piculs, hence to Singapore, Baugkok and back \$5,000 in full, 33

lay days. Arrivals. -- Mar. 16, Douglas from Hong. kong, Yesso from Coast Por's; 17, State of Louisiana from Shanghai; 18, Anna from Chefoo, Hammonia from Saigon, Tyburnia from Hongkong ; 19, Hailoong from Hongkong, Swatow from Hongkong; 20, Norna from Hougkong, Taiwan from Amy; 21, Ningpo from Hongkong, and Tekli from Bangkok.

Departures. -- Mar. 16, Douglas for Coast Ports, Yesso for Hongkong, Godeffroy for Channel; 19, Baileong for Coast Ports; 20, Talwan for Hongkong, Alex. Newton for Singapore; 21, Swatow for Shanghai. Vessels in Port,-Jane Woodburn for

Channel, Tyburnia for Channel, W. G Patton for Channel. Hermine for Stugapore. Tekli, Hammonia, Anna, Benedicta for of Louisiana for Singapore, Ningpo for Shanghai and Norna for Hongkong.

Police Intelligence. (Before the Hon. C. May.) March 24, 1877.

Thomas White, a fireman on board the has not been able to attain. U. S. S. Tennessee, was found by P. C. 585 lying down on the Parade Ground in a in the sum of 50 cents.

James St. Clair, a fireman on board the S. S. suphrenes, was found drunk by P. C. 872, arguing the point with a chair-coolie whom he did not pay. The prisoner said he was drunk, he would admit. It was the first time he had been in a Police Station. his ship was going away to-morrow. He are disposed to believe that there is a little operator stepped hurriedly back to his traps and he would be very sorry to go to gaol, as was discharged with a caution.

in 25 cents.

pouse 10, 88, Links Meet to openheur or mes troit all frequentions of exclanations of the passage which jooks over the questions of the profit when as P. C. Bond, summoned the oscupatit of worms, and proceeded to instruct us how to

second time defendent had been summoned for a similar offence; the last time he was fined \$5. This time he was fined \$10.

CHINESE VENISON. summoned by Inspector McKenny for ille- tooth with sharp instruments, and made to gally slaughtering a dog at the slaughter- | bleed. During this operation the cheek is which is washed all the beef, pork and ends of which are alike and on the end held man who was running away from the tank; all is prepared, this end is adroitly turned fendant said the coolie who washes the with the sharp instrument used for cutting premises took advantage of the others being the gums, gives up its worms, which mix "chow-chow."---Mr May expressed a desire to have that coolie brought to Court, and the defendant said he would try to get him. The case was remanded until Monday, the 26th instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DECLARATION OF PARIS AND THE UNITED STATES. To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Canton, March 23, 1877.

SIR,-Your leader of the 17th instant, recalls attention to the Declaration of Paris ed to the recent effort of the League formed | taken from the tooth are killed either by in England with the purpose to induce powder they often apply to the tooth, Parliament to repudiate the said principle | may be said that there is no virtue in

ing: "The American Government refused to ache. The above practice is resorted to to be parties to any arrangement for giving-| when the tooth is firmly set in the jaw or is up Privateering, their ar ument being that | not so loose as to be removed with the finger the Naval establishment of the States was | or by a slight force or pressure with iron comparatively small, and that without the aid of privateers they would not be able to [This, our friend informed us, was an imposiprotect their commerce in war time."

Such is your statement; and as it may extract teeth that were solid in the jaw. well be matter of legitimate pride to any man that the real policy of his country is accomplished by the application of a powder in consonance with the ameliorative pring to the gum, which is said to loosen the ciples of the age, I beg leave to rectify the tooth so that it may then be removed, after impression that your words are likely to a little time, with the thumb and foreconvey of halting in the enunciation and finger. The powder is useless and applied practical application of them on the part | only to deceive the patient. of the United States. I do so by reference | spends with what he had long known, viz. to the public official declarations of both that unless a tooth had already become very

the Moniteur of July 14th 1858; wherein | and they are of no use unless the tooth has the said Minister for Foreign Affairs states | become quite loose. Our friend had another the case as follows :- "The United States | instrument which was merely a flat piece of would also be ready to grant their adhesion if it were added to the enunciation of the which was to hook on the canine teeth when abolition of Privateering, that the private | they were irregular and by a sudden jerk property of citizens, subjects of the bellige- upwards remove them. We saw a tooth rent powers, would be free from seizure at removed in this way, but the instrument sea from the war navies respectively. was concealed, and it was done so cleverly Save these exceptions, all the cabinets have | that we could not find out_at the time how adhered without reserve to the four prin- it was accomplished. ciples constituting the declaration of the the right to employ privateers is professed. he was looking for his instruments and

cepted by the said leading Powers of Europe: the present aspect of affairs an early prospect of the realization of the aspiration of President Pierce.

I am, &c. GIDEON NYE.

CHINESE DENTISTRY The subjoined paper is the joint produce tion of J. G. Kerr, M.D., and G. O. Rogers, D.D.s., embodying the observations of both gentlemen as taken on the spot, drawn up Takao, and Anna Cocilia. -- Steamers: State | first by Dr. Kerr and then interspersed with observations as to details from Dr. Rogers' own pen .- Ed. China Review.

The practice of Dentistry in China doubtless very ancient, but it has not attained to the perfection which characterizes the modern art as practised in the West. It is, however, supposed that the Chinese operator is possessed of superior skill in

Inspired with zeal for an increase knowledge, and desiring to perfect ourselves drunken state. He was this morning fined in the art of relieving human suffering, and ling the instrument upon the tooth; then with repairing the defects of human teeth, we proceeded, on the 9th of March, 1870, to the Temple of Horrors (Shing Wong Miu) in Canton, where Chinese dentists do congre-

I .- It is well known that the Chinese attribute toothache to the gnawing of worms, and that their dentists take these worms from decayed teeth. Western physicians jugglery about it, having never been able to detect worms in the cavities of teeth. Tan Asu and Tan Achan, two married how the dentists performed the trick (if it women residing in Centre Street; came to was one) and so artfully concealed it in the loggerheads about their children (nine years hurry of daily business was a secret, and to of age), who were fighting; each took the discover this was one object on which we part of her own child, when a second fight on this occasion had our purpose fixed. on the part of the parents took place, there. We met with a rather intelligent looking by making the scene a very lively one; the member of the profession, from whom we first, it appears, armed herself with a bam obtained a lot of artificial teeth, and Dr boo, while the second seized a stone weight R. desired to obtain a complete kit of the which she threw at the first, inflicting tools used. In order to avoid the crowd we a out. The first, however, was the cause invited him to a restaurant, where over a of all the disturbance, and she was social cup of tea, the matter was, with some fined 50 cents, while the second was mulcted difficulty, arranged. On the following morning the man made his appearance with the coveted implements, bringing also a lot of the

we remained for a considerable time to rude in the extreme, is as to looks better tively weak bodies. The Russian armies examine and study their practical operations, than the absence of the teeth, and is of some | would have the advantages which always several patients being treated in our presence. When a patient with toothache applies for relief, if the tooth is solid in to 10 cents, and the charge for half a dozen The lessee of the Slaughter-house was the socket, the gum is separated from the house and washing the same in a tank in held to one side by a bamboo spatula both mutton supplied to the public.—The Inspec- in the hand some worms are concealed under tor said he was passing this morning at 7 thin paper pasted to the spatula, the paper o'clock, and his attention was drawn to a being the same color as the spatula. When and on looking in he saw the slaughtered and put into the mouth, and the paper, dog in the tank, as before stated .- The de- becoming moistened, is very easily torn asleep after their work to kill a dog for his with the bloody saliva, and the dentist leisurely picks them out with a pair of forceps. The patient, having ocular demonstration that the cause of his disease has been removed, has good reason to expect

relief, which in most cases would be the

result from the bleeding of the gum, and

the fright of the patient.

When the toothache returns, as it will almost every case, perhaps within an hour, or may be, not for one or two days, the patient again seeks his dentist for relief, and the same operation is performed, finding more worms, which of course explains the recurring trouble, and this is continued from time to time until the tooth ceases aching al o ther of its own accord from the natural of 1856, whereby, as between the majority of | deat . of the pulp. These worms are manu-Ohristian States, it was agreed and decreed | factured in quantities to suit the trade, and that Privateering was abolished; Spain, they are very cleverly done, yet to fully the United States and Mexico (not Por- carry out the delusion the dentist is obliged tugal, as you state), withholding adhesion to keep on hand a few live worms to show his to that principle. Your remarks are direct. patients, explaining that most of the worms and withdraw from the engagement; but | powder used) or by the process of taking them my present intention is merely to correct from the tooth with the forceps. Another or supplement your statement of the fact might be mentioned, the standard Mediattitude of the American Government, cal books of China teach and have taught for respecting which your words are the follow- ages the idea of worms in a tooth causing it instruments which will shortly be described. tion, for he assured us that they could not

II.—The painless extraction of teeth is the French and American Governments at | loose the Chinese have no means of removing the period in question, as follows :- 1st, To | it. They do use a pair of forceps with flat the official "Memorandum to the Emperor," jaws, but they must conceal them in a cloth by Count Walewaki, approved by the because the patients are taught that no Emperor, June 12th 1858, and published in instruments are used in removing a tooth, iron with a hole in one end of it, the use of

In the above-mentioned case the dentist Congress of Paris." 2dly, President Pierce applied a powder to the gums quite freely, embodied in a Message to the Congress at three different times, at each occasion of the United States the following exposition | letting it remain from five to ten minutes. of the American view of the principle We watched the case very closely, and coninvolved in the question of the employment | cluded from the dentist's movements that of privateers :- "The proposal to surrender | he was about to extract the tooth; so while ly founded upon the principle, that private | cloth to conceal the same, we took the liberty property of unoffending non-combatants, to open the patient's mouth and closely though enemies, should be exempt from the examine the tooth and gum, and as was ravages of war; but the proposed surrender expected found the tooth and gum positivego a but little way in carrying out that | ly unaffected; this powder was used for no principle, which equally requires that such other purpose but to deceive the patient and private property should not be seized or those observing the operation. In using molested by national ships of war, the thumb and fore-finger or either of the Should the leading Powers of Europe | above instruments in twisting or pushing the concur in proposing, as a rule of interna- tooth from its attachment to the gum the tional law, to exempt private property upon | tooth sometimes falls upon the floor of the the ocean from seizure by public armed | mouth and the patient spits it out at once, cruisers as well as privateers, the United | but more frequently it is left slightly at-States will re dily meet them upon that | tached to the gum; the tooth is then readily freed from its attachment by an almost un-I need only add that this overture of the | conscious or instinctive push or jork of the American Government has never been ac | tongue and at the same time the tooth drops from the mouth; sometimes, however, when So that the amelioration principle that it the tooth is not so loosened as to drop or be embodies has not yet had practical applica- pushed out by the tongue, a little folded or tion; nor, unhappily, does there appear in twisted bit of paper is used, one end which is so adjusted in the mouth that when the patient closes his teeth, which he is instructed to do, the loose tooth strikes or bites upon it, the operator then gives the paper a quick pull and out falls the tooth. In the remeving of this canine tooth the

dentist after applying the powder to his entire satisfaction, returned with a small piece of cloth in which was concealed the fiat iron instrument with a hole in one end, as described above; this he kept in his right hand and in his left he had a piece of paper folded over a bit of some kind of wax, pressed flat. This wax is called toothache plaster, and has in it some supposed charm or power to help loosen the tooth. After the powder had done its work, the dentist then struck the patient several slight blows in quick-succession upon the cheek just behind the fegion of the tooth to be removed with this charmed toothache plaster; this was done to certain points, to which his Western brother divert the attention of the patient for the moment while at the same time, with his right hand he appeared to be rubbing the gum with this cloth, but in fact was adjustdragged the tooth in part from its socket (the patient winsing considerably); the upward jerk was so quickly and advoitly done that it would be quite liable to deceive a close observer, having the appearance at most of an accidental catch on the tooth or perhaps a hasty movement of the hand from the patient's mouth up over his head as the though he was in quest of another toothache plaster, which in fact was the case, and on his return he went through the same operation as before, and out came the worth: III.—The insertion of artificial teeth has Been practiced in China for ages before it was introduced into Europe, and has one great recommendation, viz. cheapness. In this respect our Western dentists cannot rival the operators of the Flowery Kingdom. The material used is bone or ivory, and the tooth having been sawn and filed into the proper shape, is fastened to the adjoining teeth by a copper wire or cat-gut string.

the public foot-path by placing a number of were in full accord, as far as we were able natural tooth at one end and is tied to the is the present case, the defenders are scat- my discomiture may be summed up in a rolls of matting thereon. This was the to see, with our personal observations, as tooth at the other. This work, although tered along its whole length in compara- few lines; and as the following letter which use in mastication.

would be from 30 cents to half a dollar. At these low rates all classes may avail themselves of the benefit, and those who practise the art do a thriving business.-Abridged from the China Review.

THE STEREOPTICAN SHOW. An individual whom we will call Twiggs was engaged a few nights ago to give a magic-lantern exhibition to the children of one of our Sunday schools. The exhibition did not give much satisfaction to the older people in the audience, because of the somewhat peculiar character of the subjects in Twiggs' collection. And so, when the show was over, two or three of the deacons took Twiggs into the back-room to settle with

him, and Deacon X. said : "Mr Twiggs, considered from a scientific point of view, your magic lantern show was, perhaps, a success; but don't it strike you that the class of pictures exhibited by you is just a little bit inappropriate for Sunday School purposes ?"

"I dunno," said Twiggs. "I picked 'em out carefully on purpose to suit the "Well, now," said the deacon, "there

was that picture of the execution of Dick Turpin; that seemed to me to be not Historically accurate, probably, but not calculated to elevate the minds of the young. But even that was preferable to the illustration of the hydrocephalous baby preserved in a jar of alcohol, which you said was a picture of one in the museum a German hospital. What on earth made you think that a swell-headed baby in bottle would interest Sunday-school chil-

"I dunno," said Twiggs. "May be it might make em thankful that their heads were not swelled."

"And then a me of the folks took exception to that 'View of San Francisco' that you showed. They said that it didn't give the children any fair idea of the appearance of that city, because there was nothing in the view but two ruffians in the foreground taking a drink, while a buccaneor in the rear was blowing the head off a Chinaman with a shot gun. I think myself that this hardly conveyed an accurate notion of the general aspect of the place, and anyhow it familiarizes the children with vice. Dr Blank said that what made the matter worse was, that as the View of San Francisco' faded off you ran in a picture of 'Dr Malone before and after using his liver pills.' Our congregation don't like this kind of thing. They say that there is nothing taugh, in the Sunday-school about San Francisco and liver pills, and they don't care to have those subjects introduced as a part of the education of the children." "Is that so ?" asked Twiggs. "Now, do you know, I thought that pill picture

was one of the most eloquent and instructive in the series. It was painted from life. It represented Truth. You want the children to learn about truth, don't you?" "For myself, the most absurd picture in the collection was the picture of the great

American pie-bitel winning a bet by biting through eighteen pies at one time. "Why; my goodness; I thought that would interest the little folks,"

"Perhaps it did, but it inspires them with hurtful ambition. We do not desire to develop the children of our school into ple-eaters : we have better purposes in view or them; nor do we care to familiarize them with improper pastimes of any kind and it was that that induced Deacon Grimes to hiss when you slid on that 'scene in a faro bank,' and to leave the room in indignation when you followed it with a painting of Tony, the learned pig, playing euchre with a professional gambler. Now, don't really seem to you that these are hardly the kind of things for a Sunday-school exhibi-

"Well," said Twiggs, "people's tastes liffer. Some like 'em, and some don't." "And while we are upon this matter. Mr Twiggs, let me recommend that hereafter upon such occasions you omit the representation of the ballet scene from Don Giovanni,' with Fanny Ellsler in pink tights standing on one too and pointing her other leg out toward the planetary system. Dr Blank said to me that he considered this scandalous, and I know that several people got up and took their children home without waiting to see your picture of the prize-fight between Sayers and Heenan or to look at that abominable group of cannibals broiling a missionary over bonfire. I tell you such things make people round here mad. They are not solemn enough. What we wanted were pictures that would elevate the mind and purify the heart. You can see for yourself that these

don't do that now, do they ?"

"I dunno; they might have had that effect on some people." "The fact of the matter is, Mr Twiggs, nube line, would immediately make peace. that the whole collection is wanting in good taste the view of Lucretia Borgis poisoning her hubband with arcenicated bologna sausage t the painting of a grizzly bear chasing a man into a tree; the representation of Mr. Toodies in a condition of intox cation shaking hands with a pump ; the view of the defendant and plaintiff in the Johnson divorce case, with Mrs Johnson throwing a pad-iron at Mr Johnson-all these are open to criticism. And while we pay you your money according to contract, we express the conviction that we shall not need your services again, and that if you o u d open up a new career of usefulness for yourself is some other line of business. you might achieve more for the civil nation

Then Twigge packed up and went home. - Van Adeler in Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE MILITARY PROSPECTS OF

TUREBY:

A well-informed correspondent sends tis the following account of the military prospects of Turkey !-The unusual mildness of the sesson has destroyed all probability of a winter bard-

paign; but it is hard to believe that, with all the strategical chances in their favour, the march of the Muscovite armies collected on the Pruth will be permattently arrested. It has been already shown with what ease the force now at the disposal of Hussia could overcome the difficulty of the passage of the If two of more teeth are required, they are Danube, and it may be interesting to trade made in one place and a hole drilled the its probable cotton subsequent to that movewhole length, through which a double string ment. A long line of river is a bad and

attend the initiative in offensive action The cost of a single tooth will be from 5 against widely dispersed forces. Once ac- of your note protesting against payment of ross the Danube, Russia possesses an arm five shillings, and have laid the same before which will be of inestimable service in the Board. I have also to inform you that collecting supplies and hampering the the design at the head of your note renders action of the scattered Turkish troops. Al- vou liable to duty on armorial bearings. ready fifty-four regiments of cavalry are concentrated in Bessarabia. The Turkish furnish you with the declaration paper, army of the Danube is nearly desti- which is required to be filled up and paid! tute of cavalry; in case of necessity within twenty-one days." there is an intention of calling upon the brave and excellent horsemen, but without | seven !" discipline or direction, and they can be no match for the immense hordes of Cossacks that will swarm over the plains of the Danube. The fact of the Russian cavalry speaking nearly the same language as the Bulgarian peasantry will also prove an advantage of no slight moment. The weather in February and March is so uncertain in Turkey that it is probable the main Russian force would not commence active operations on the Turkish side of the Danube before April. The delay would prove of no serious advantage to the Turks, for it would only increase the financial pressure under which they labour. It might give an opportunity of collecting all the supplies from that part of the country which the Russian forces would subsequently have to traverse; but want of money will limit their purchase, and Turkey will scarcely risk exciting insurrection by forced contributions with the enemy at her gates. These two months would enable Russia to establish herself in Servia, to concentrate large supplies for the 'gros' of her army at Bucharest, and to make all arrangements for rapid action by the beginning of April. It is impossible to believe that the souttered Turkish army could make any effective resistance. Russia would certainly not repeat her mistakes of 1828 and 1854 by wasting time in the siege of the Danube fortresses. She would probably wait until the Russo-Servian force was in full march on Sophia, and would then rush boldly forward towards the passes of the Balkan range. The Turkish army is now all in first line. Regiments of untrained men, with only five or six officers to a battalion, are sent to the front, while no depôts or reserves of any kind exist which

could help to repair a disaster.

a Russian march on Constantinople.

line once pierced, nothing exists to prevent

"Everything is hazarded on the defence of the Danube lines, and nothing has been done to provide for the future should that line be lost. And the long range of the Balkans is by no means the formidable barrier that is generally supposed. The mountains are rarely more than from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in height. Long spurs run down towards the Danube plains, by which the ascent on the northern side is easy. The southern face is more precipitous, but numberless tracks commonly used by the peasantry and quite practicable for cavalry or infantry cross the range along its whole extent. The sides of the hills are covered with brushwood quite high enough to help to conceal the march of foot soldiers. It is evident that a line of defence of this nature can easily be forced at any point. The main passes offer great facilities for defence; and had proper forts been constructed they would have stopped the passage of artillery and trains, and might seriously check the forward movement of an army. But with that improvidence which characterizes the Turks, the long-maintained political London Papers :crisis has not been turned to any account Russian infantry, guided by Bulgarian peasants, would cross the mountains and seize the southern debouches, and the passes. themselves might then be used for the passage of artillery. Although the roads through the mountains are bad, they could easily be improved by a highly organized army provided with its proper complement of engineers. The Russo-Servian army would cross the low ridge of the Balkans between Sophia and Tatar Bazardjik, where it would come upon the railway leading by Adrianople to Constantinople, while the main Russian force, probably crossing at Aidos, would also move directly upon Adrianople. To a force well provided with cavalry, and thus having the virtual command of the whole country, the supply of a large army would not be difficult. Russian soldier is as little particular about his fare as the Turk, and in this respect the two armies would be on a footing of equality; but the possession of a regular commissariat and transport department makes itself felt when large forces are massed preparatory to give battle. With the two Russian armies united around Adrianople, a march on Constantinople would be easy; and it is probable that the lines of defence which would so easily protect that city would not have been commenced when the emergency arrived. That Russia will content herself by a simple occupation of the North Balkan vilayet is evidently most improbable. Whatever may be the ideas of the Czar or the statesmen. who surround him, the force of circumstances would compel an onward movement. For it is not likely that the Turks, if defeatcd, as they inevitably must be, on the Da-

Mahommedan races. "If Turkey had but an Omar Packe to direct her forces, her chance, even singlehanded, in a life and death struggle with Bussia would be by no means despitable; but at present she is led away by enthusiasm and deceived as to her military strength. She despises her enemy, and believes implicitly in her power to defend every inch of her frontier. There will be a bitter awakening, but there is no reason to believe that she will yield or flinch from continuing the struggle,"-Pall Math Gasstle.

Turkey does not lack good diplomatists, and

is well aware of the probable complications

that would arise from a Russian advance

upon Constantinople. She would certainly

be in possession of the Black Sea, and could

stop all Russian trade in the Euxine. It

I tannot refrain from telling the following (says a writer in the Hornet), though I myself was the unfortunate victim. I had had a lengthy correspondence extending over weeks with the Inland Revenue Commissioners on the subject of a disputed item of five shillings, and was, I verily believe, about to prevail, when in an uplucky moment I wrote my last letter on a sheet of hote-paper headed by a crest. This is a piece of vanlty that I do not as a rule indulge in, and I firmly believe I don't possess twenty sheets of it. The result of

"Inland Revenue Office.

"SIR,-I beg to acknowledge the receipt and I have directed the proper officer to I

-I felt after the above considerably defeat: Circassian settlers, and they would doubtless | ed, and exclaimed like the celebrated venagain respond to the call. The men are triloquist Cole - "That kid's more than

Quotations.

Hongkong, March, 24, 1877

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Shipping Intelligence. HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest

DEPARTURES. Manual Control Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong. Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong. Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.

Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hong-Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to

Hongkong Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hong-Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to

Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hong-Dec. 4, Benclutha, from Cardiff to Hong-

Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Dec. 17, Carricks, from London to Hong-

Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hougkong. Dec. 20. Chinaman, from London to Hong-

Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hong-

Dec. 28, Inc, from Greenock to Swatow. Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.

Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghal. Dec. 29, Ulysses (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai, (.t Singapore, repairing). Dec. 20, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hong-

Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong. Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to

Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hong-

would be to her advantage to continue the war, and there is at present no lack of determination about the Turkish people. Suf- Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong. Jan. 16, Gryle, from Cardiff to Houghous. fering and disaster will be borne with the natural fortitude which characterizes the Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hong.

kong. Jan, 31, Forward Ho, from London to Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Buryport to Hongkong.

Feb. 2, Polyustia, from Cardiff to Hong. Feb. S. Antonor (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai (left Singapore on 19th Mar.) Feb. B. Carrizal, from Cardiff to Hongkong. Feb. 8, Daphne, from London to Honge

LOADING FOR CHIMA AND JAPAN PORTS At London -- Steamers via Sues Canals Argentino. Gienartney. Fleurs Castle Glengain. Bailing Vocacia. Bolted Wills Sir Lancelot City of Aberdeen. Penrith. Antwerpe

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At Glagow. Giangagies (etr.) Lale of Este

nei gu benen Portfelio.

LITTLE AT FIRST, BUT GREAT AT agison ode of a LAST. A traveller through a dusty road

Strewed acorns on the lea: And one took root, and sprouted up, And grew into a tree. Love sought its shade at evening tide,

.To breathe its early vows ; And Age was pleased, in heats of noon To bask beneath its boughs.

The doormouse loved its dangling twigs, The birds sweet music bore : It stood a glory in its place, A blessing evermore!

A little spring had lost its way Amid the grass and fern; A passing stranger scoop'd a well, Where weary man might turn.

He walled it in, and hung with care A ladle at the brink-He thought not of the deed he did, But judged that toil might drink.

He passed again, and lo! the well, By summers never dried. Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues And saved a life beside.

A dreamer dropped a random thought 'Twas old, and yet was new-A simple fancy of the brain. But strong in being true.

It shone upon a genial mind. And lo l'its light became A lamp of life, a beacon ray, A monitory flame.

A watch-fire on the hill. It sheds its radiance far adown, And cheers the valley still! A nameless man amid a crowd

The thought was small-its issue great:

That thronged the daily mart. Let fall a word of Hope and Love Unstudied from the heart.

A whisper on the tumult thrown-A transitory breath-It raised a brother from the dust. It saved a soul from death.

O germ! O fount! O word of love! O thought at random cast Ye were but litte at the first. But mighty at the last! - Charles Mackay.

Ir you have built eastles in the air, you work need not be lost; there is where they should be. Now put foundations under them .- Thoroau.

Ir you have any curiosity to know how anotic the devil is, you need not ask your neighbors. Just take a quiet survey of your own life, and you will find out.

VIOLENT asseverations or affected blunders look not more suspicious than strained sanc tity or over-offended modesty. - Zimmerman. 🔭

THE broader law, the broader government the broader medicine, the broader theology, have beneath them, not only a new conception of the useful, but also a new taste which will never again love the small in all the long centuries of the future. - David Swing. ALMOST any husband would leap into the

sea or rush into a burning edifice to rescue a perishing wife. But to anticipate the convenience or happiness of a wife in some trickle it ceases to be "manly," and loses small matter, the neglect of which would more than half in effect. be unobserved, is a more eloquent proof of weeper is well aware of this, and though tenderness. This shows a mindful fondness perhaps weeping from house to house durwhich wants occasion in which to express upon, the more intensely affectionate is the thod of procedure is this : as he approaches attention paid.

connected with middle life that life's last | eye that is next his victim. Then he gives business is begun in earnest; and it is then, a sort of grunt, which serves the double midway between the oradle and the grave, purpose of calling the victim's attention, that a man begins to marvel that he let the | and of giving the tear a shake which makes days of youth go by so half-enjoyed. It is | it tremble on the brink of the eyelid. the pensive autumn feeling; it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when | denly, as if he had only just thought of it the longest day of the year is past, and light fainter, and the feebler shadows tell | tering some expression of impatience, such that nature is hastening with gigantic footsteps to her winter grave. So does man look back upon his youth. When the first grey hairs become visible, when the unwel-

THE student of the lives of the great inventors, and discoverers will find that they almost always preferred the most primitive devices for working out their ideas and for illustrating their meaning in giving explanations. Faraday's first electrical experiments were conducted on a machine which he himself made with a glass phial; and his lectures to children were models of entemporaneous speaking, illustrated by experiments, made with the simplest materials. His discourses on a candle are admirable disquisitions on heat and combustion; Tyndall, from a piece of ice, evolves a wonderful story. The late Professor Graham offered in himself a still more striking example of how genius of the right sort can work with the very simplest means. recent biographer says that, " with a glass tube and plug of plaster of Paris, Graham discovered and verified the law of diffusion of gares. With a tobacco pipe, he proved indisputably that air is a mechanical mixa ture of its constituent gases. With coluble in water. With a child's India established points, the importance of which, pussible to overrate, And finally, by the expansion of a palladium wire; he did much is prove that hydrogen is a white metal."

TEARS-IDLE TEARS.

If we were to set ourselves to consider and discuss in detail the laws and princoles of the Art of Weeplog we should fill a volume. We shall, therefore, Hake to such attempt, but will merely touch upon one or two points tipon which a hint thay be especially useful to our readers. The first and by far the most important canon of this Altremely difficult art enjoins moderation In weeping. A lady should never weep to succes, for if the do, her eyes will become with them?

red, her features swollen, and she will and often "-often, that is to say, if fre- gone. quent occasion arise; for, of course, all and will do more good than the most copious | take care of that bird."

anything she likes. a judicious tear, -a tear in season. In regret it. courtship especially, when the wooer as unfortunately sometimes happens, is slow to come to the point, a tear will often, if his precious bird. The editor went home on we may use so vulgar an expression, "bring him up to the scratch" when nothing else will. But in this department of weeping, ladies will be pleased to remember that punctuality is everything. The tear must be shed in the nick of time. Some ladies weep too soon, and thus quench the nascent spark before it has burst into flame; others too late, when it has flickered and gone out. The art is to catch the happy mean, to weep when the iron is hot. Thus many a husband has been caught who would otherwise be wandering fancy free, or perhaps married to another woman.

Hitherto, we have been writing as though weeping were merely a woman's weapon. But the "manly tear" deserves likewise a word of notice. The "manly tear" is once a most useful friend and a most insidious and dangerous enemy. whole tribe of ne'er-do-we'ls and failures, the "manly tear," when called toon, is always ready to do yeoman's service. Every man who has expensive tastes, a large family, and no visible means of subsistence. should cultivate the "manly tear." will often enable him to live pretty comfortably at other people's expense. Great skill goes to the shedding of the "manly tear." On no account must it be permit- morning. The street was crowded with ted to shed itself. Once it begins to church-goers. A number of deacons had The "manly" ing a whole afternoon, he never lets a tear Itself. And the smaller the occasion seized actually fall of its own weight. His methe borrowing point of his story, he gathers GROWING OLD.-It is the colemn thought | his tear in his eye till it is quite full-the Then, just as it is about to overflow-sud--he raises his hand and rubs it roughly every day that follows is shorter, and the away with the back, at the same time mut-

art, as we began by saying, perhaps the come truth fastens itself upon the mind that | most useful that men or women ever availed a man is no longer going up hill, but down, | themselves of and one capable in skilful and that the sun is always westering, he hands of being carried to a marvellous looks back on things behind. When we degree of perfection. Our observations may, were children, we thought as children. But | perhaps, be considered cynical. But rightly now there lies before us manhood, with its | understood they are not so. Let us, before earnest work, and then old age, and then we conclude, guard ourselves against the grave, and then home. F. W. Roberte | possible misconstruction. We say that there is an art in weeping, but not that all tears are false. Funerals, partings, breakings-up of families furnish frequent occasion for tears that are not false. The burstings of boilers and of bubble companies cause cceans of real tears to be shed. What with railway accidents, shipwrecks, strikes, lockouts, murders, and executions there are genuine tears shed in abundance, in nothing whatever to do. As we have already | him from seeing where he is going, and shed for a purpose, and to gain an end, and In less than a quarter of an hour he has it, were ordered to march, one on the right the moral which we desire to enforce is-Do not be taken in by them. - Truth.

Lam?"

There is an editor on Harvard Street who never gets home till long after midnight, and he has a neighbor who is a dergyman, tumbourine and a basin of mater, he divided possessing a parrot that has a voice like a bodies into crystaloids and colloids, and planing mill. This parrot's cage is hung obtained rock crystal and red oxide of iron out about daybreak, and just as the longsuffering editor is getting his first sleep rubber balloon tilled with carbonic acid, he and dreaming that he has scooped all the reparated oxygen from atmospheric air, and other papers on a big Indian battle, the parrot gives a war-whoop that makes all the from a physiological point of view, it is im- | windows in the ward rattle, and then goes off into a series of shrieks, whistles, and yells, enough to turn the milk out in Citero, and set the teeth of a hand-saw on edger The performance lasts till about 9 o'clock. and whetlever it shows any signs of flagging; the clergyman comes out and with an almond or a lump of sugar stimulates the accursed bird to new frenzies

At least, this is how things dised to be: They are changed now. One evening in June; when the editor went home to dinner; his wife oaid !

"George, I have some news for you." "Ah; my love; is it exclusive?" "Our neighbord are going away for the

summer to Perry Springs." I hope they are going to take that parrot

present the most unbecoming appearance of | the impudence to come and ask if we would | just, as some heavy object is being lifted having a cold in the head. Her rule in take care of the bird for them while they out of the cart. The best plan for regard to weeping should be that followed were gone. Did you ever? I'd like to moving family that has a boy is to get him by the dyspeptic in regard to that "little wring its neck for them while they are a half-bushel of frozen potatoes to throw,

A smile, that was horrible to see, illumi- affair is over.—Danbury News. useless tears are a mistake and a waste of nated the editor's face as he hissed, in a low, One or two tears properly managed | concentrated voice: "My dear, we should will, in most instances, be quite sufficient, always try and return good for evil. I will

flood. It is quality not quantity that is Next day the minister went away, and the desirable in weeping. In weeping, the eyes, editor set himself assiduously to train the if fine, should, at the beginning of the fit parret in the way he should go. He had a at any rate, always be cast up, as they are room padded, and the walls deadened, and that he wanted to be an actor. From that usually to be seen in Madonnas by the old he hung the cage up in it. Then he went masters, at an angle of forty-five degrees or and hired two A. D. T. messengers and thereabouts-rather less than more. The bought a horse syringe and a water barrel. mouth should invariably be closed, or near- and installed the boys in charge of the parrot. ly so, no matter how white and regular may "My sons," he said, "little parrots that finally the stage manager, Hamilton, told be the teeth. All the weeping virgins and shouldn't sing but will sing must be made him he might come and try. For a time Magdalens by good artists have their not to sing. Whenever that bird lets off a he made himself generally useful about the mouths shut, and every lady who will take chirp just syringe him with iced water." the trouble to practise weeping before her The boys carried out these instructions so glass will see at a glance that it is impos- faithfully that in less than a week the bird wherein he was to be finely dressed, and sible to do it, even decently, with the was silent as the tomb. "Aha!" said the to open his mouth and speak before an mouth open. We insist upon these little editor, "his mind is now a 'tabula rasa.' matters, because though they may at first and prepared to receive proper instruction. sight be thought undeserving of notice, He must now be taught, and first I shall they are in reality all-important. The eye, attend to his musical education." Accord- appearance." Of course we went down to moreover, ought gradually to become him- ingly, he hired a man from a variety show pid, and the tear should almost impercep- on Canal Street to teach that parret to tibly be allowed to flow over the eyelid. | whistle all the popular airs of the day, such On no occasion should more than four, or as "Yum! Yum! Yum!" "Saw my leg perhaps six, tears be permitted stealthily to off!" "As I was going over the hill, I saw find their way down the cheeks. If these a maid milking a billy goat &c." Then, details are neglected the most beautiful the vocalist taught that parrot all the cries woman in the world may cry her eyes out of the street peddlers, and how to swear in vain. Whereas, with due attention to in fine print without the use of glasses. such minutia, a woman of no special at- "Now," said the editor triumphantly. "If tractions may obtain, by her tears, almost | I can teach him the value of time I shall be well repaid." By dint of syringing the bird Properly handled, tears are the most with iced water when he offended, and comefficient weapons a woman can wield, her forting him with almonds, he reduced the arms of defence as well as of attack. With bird to the status of a feathered alarm clock tears she can ward off any blow, and set to go off with unerring regularity at vanquish all resistance. Whatever may be 11.30 p.m., and warranted not to run down her object in life, or for the moment, a until the whole performance had been new dress, for example, or a carriage and | gone through with according to programme. pair, or an oper-box, or a husband, there The parrot's education had cost him a heap is nothing so well fitted to accomplish it as of money and much trouble, but he did not

A week ago yesterday, the minister returned by the 7.30 p.m. train, and received the half-past ten car, lit his cigar, opened the window, and with a calm smile of expectancy, listened. The clock had just struck half-past 11 when there came a vell of "Fire!" that probably startled everybody in the block except the editor. "Lie still my love," he said calmly to his wife. "It is only the parrot. There is no danger. The fearful cry was repeated, the editor heard sounds as if the minister and all his family were jumping out of bed, then windows were opened on all sides and he had the pleasure of seeing the man who kept the key of the signal box (and wasn' insured) tear along the street in his slippers and turn out an alarm. A few minutes afterwards, the fire bells rang, the engine came tearing along to the house, whence the shouts of "Fire!" were issuing. minister had to go down and explain, and one of the drivers remarked audibly that "he'd punch the old snooxer's head off for a nickel." Meanwhile, the parrot kept on yelling "Police !" "Fire !" "Ripe peaches Fifteen cents a peck!" "Stror!" "Appools!" and the like till about 2.15 a.m. The editor with a sweet smile, fell asleep, leaving word

to call him at 10. It was the blessed Sabbath, a bright sunny called to welcome their pastor home and conduct him to the church. The parrot had been dozing on his perch in the sun, but as the church bells, one after another, began to chime he began to get excited. Presently the 10.30 bell struck its first note, and punctual to the second, the minister, his family, and friends appeared on the plazze Punctual to the second also, the parrot above them yawned, scratched his head, and remarked. "O Erebus!" (He said it in English.) General attention was at once riveted, and he continued in a honeved tone. "How's Elizabeth?" Then he burst into a clear, melodious whistle, "Yum! Yur Yum!" then exhorted everybody in his

____ and be ____ " . An immense sensation B "Pish!" "Pshaw!" "What a fool was created, and the police came up and said the minister must stop the bird, and not So much for the Art of Weeping, -an create a public nuisance, or he'd have to come along. Finally the minister got the bird into the wood-shed and put a lot of old carpets over him, but his hair had nearly turned gray, and after a terrible day and night he went to the *Tribune* office early on Monday and inserted the following advertisement:—

whietles fluently. Owner only parts with him because of ill health. Price low. Ad- fare surprises are generally effected before dress X 999, Tribune Office."—Chicago

DISTRESSING ELEMENT OF A

FLITTING DAY. One of the most distressing elements in a moving is a small boy with an aspiring time of peace as well as in time of war. disposition. If he carries anything, it must With genuine tears we have had in the be a chair, which he takes on his head observations which we have been making | with the back at the front, so to prevent stated, there is no art in shedding them; with the erect legs in range of the chandethey well up from the heart of their own lier and upper-door casings. Thus equipaccord. Our business has been with the ped, he strikes a military step, improvising flanking parties, composed of a company Art of Weeping, -with sham tears, tears his mouth into a trumpet, and starts out. that chair safely on the cart where it is not | the other on the left of the main body, with wanted, and is hurrying back after another. orders to keep within a distance of five or Before the carman has returned for the six miles, in a line parallel to the central second load, the one boy has developed line of march. At the same time their into eight, each boy with a chair, each boy camping grounds were marked out, also the under feet, and each boy making as much roads which they were to follow. In fact, noise as a planing mill on a damp day. If a boy cannot get a chair to carry, he wants two bed-posts. He wants two, so that he having been taken with the compasses on can carry one under each arm. Then he | the map, tay between one cross road to anstarts down stairs. First the posts cross each other at the front and nearly throw | given time ought to be given to do each disthe front ends fly off at a tangent, encof them other entangling in the banisters. But he won't let one of them go, but hangs on to ing shots-a thing that young troops are both with exasperating obstinacy. In the meantime the carman, who is working by the load and not by the day, is waiting at the foot of the stairs, and wishing that he had that boy back of the Rocky Mountains for about 19 minutes; dud the auxious father, with a straw bed in his arms and his eyes full of dust, is at the head of the stairs, waiting to come down, and vociferating at the top of his voice, until the dust from the tick gets into his threat and precipitates him into a violent fit of coughing. By the time the third load is on the way, the advance, is all you can venture on, as it is novelty of helping to carry furniture is worn off to the boy, and he and his companions are aring rubbiels from the garret up defensive positions. In this case I had mail-bags, doc, intended for the other army

"No; and what do you think? They had at each other, or fooling with the horse and set him out in the suburbs until the

A LOST STAR.

A youthful hero, named Michael Sonce worked for me at the type-case. He was a good o mpositor, and a capital good fellow; but he got the idea into his head time he was not easy until he had tried his best. It was in the palmy days of the old National under Pelby. He worked, and bothered, and fretted, and intrigued until theatre and on the stage, but at length he was given the part of an old English comedy,

Mike was in ecstacies. He came up to the office, and told of his coming "first

I forget the name of the play, but I shall never forget that Hamilton enacted the part of Lord Randolph and that Mike's first entrance as page was for the purpose of delivering to Randolph the simple message

-" My lord, the banquet waits." Mike came on, and as he stepped in sight of the glaring lights, and the greater glare of the thousand faces of the audience, hi knees shook beneath him, and he clutched his plumed cap in agony. It was plain to be seen that he had forgotten the words I had heard him spout whole pages from Shakespeare with real unction; but it had not been on the boards. Ah, how dif

"Well ?" hissed Hamilton, with ar impatient tap of the toe.

Thus urged, poor Mike made one expiring effort. He could not remember the text, but he did the best he could. "Mr Randolph," he gasped, "the folks are waiting for you. Supper is ready!" The stage lost a star, but we gained back

good compositior. -American paper.

PRUSSIAN WAR.

THE SURPRISE AT CHATILLON.

BY RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI. Ricciotti Garibaldi, the second son of the The Government at once gave him the place all honour and glory.—Overland Mail.]

The Prussian having pushed their reconnaissances up to Monbard, I received orders to proceed at once to Semur. to prevent their foraging parties from visiting that town and Sanlieu. We had only arrived the before from Dole, and the 4th Brigade was scarcely organised, but as with our generalin-chief orders had to be obeyed first and reasons given afterwards. I picked ten of the best companies (the brigade was composed of Franc-tireurs and Mobiles), and leaving the rest to follow started for Semur. We arrived there about 5 o'clock on the third day, and hearing that the Uhlans had been in Monbard the day before, we at once pushed on, arriving there at about 10 at night. I was there informed that large bodies of troops were constantly passing Chatillon-sur-Seine, marching in a westerly direction-in fact, strengthening the Prussian army corps that was keeping the French army in check

before Orleans. It became evident that a brilliant coup-demain might be effected, if we succeeded in surprising the depôt they had established there, composed of about a thousand men under the command of Count Alveleben. The chief difficulty lay in the fact that large bodies of troops were continually either in it or near it. Strong patrols of cavalry issued twice a day along the road leading to Mon-"For Sale—a valuable Parrot, speaks and | bard, but in the night time everything was concentrated in Chatillon. In actual warthe reveil sounds, that is, between 3 and 5 in the morning; so it is most important to know at what time the enemy is on foot. The Prussian patrols generally started about half-past 6 or 7 (it being winter time it was scarcely daylight at that hour), and continued till 8 or 10 at night, so I determined

to attack them about 5 in the morning. As probably most of my readers are nonmilitary, it may perhaps be as well for me to explain how we managed to get so near the enemy without being discovered. The 1 enemy's line of occupation being limited to Monbard, as soon as we were within it, each having two mounted guides attached to If your maps are good and trustworthy, they ought to be timed—that is, the distance other, or from one village to the next a him down, then they cross at the back, and | tance; so that you may at once know where to find them. Strict orders were also given digging into the kalcomined wall, and the to keep as much out of sight of the enemy gs possible; and above all to avoid exchangvery apt to do but to let me know at once if they have any news: The officers dommanding there detachments are furnished (mentally) with an idea of the whereabouts of the main body at any given time; so that they may send their despatches accordingly, At a very few minutes are cufficient in | well-disciplined troops to get the men under

arms; it is impossible when you wish to surprise them to have the ordinary advance guards. So that a few mounted men, not Here then a couple of hundred yards in desirable to bring your main strength to bear before the enemy has time to form or take

also far in advance several spies-one a man | corps fell into our hands, besides two vivan-(of the country) driving his wife in a country | dieres (as ugly as sin), and the instruments cart, two were farmers' boys driving a cow of a band; and I held as "spoglia onima" and a calf—these with orders to communicate | the carriage horses, sword, and helmet of with me as soon as they had news.

prised, whatever cavalry you have with you is sent forward to reconneitre, and if they are found not occupied, the roads or lanes leading out of it are at once occupied, and nobody allowed to go out on any pretence whatever, but all are allowed to come in. As soon as the infantry arrives the mounted came down the middle hisle, and took men are replaced by strong pickets and very position inside the altar rail. The crowd close lines of sentinels. This strict blockade surged in until every seat was filled, and generally causes many murmurs among the the aisles were clotted. There is a sort of local folks, but it is absolutely necessary to mournful interest in watching a wedding prevent information being carried even acoi- The priests with several assistants preformed dentally to the enemy. An officer command- this service, which consumed nearly an hour ing light infantry troops on such service as of time. Towards the last, one of the this ought to have three things always in groomsmen and one of the bridesmaids each his hand—his watch, his map and the com- took a plate and passed up and down the passes; and he should commit to memory, row of friends which flanked the couple from the maps and from information, every Both the bride and bridegroom contributed incident of the country through which he This was repeated. I pricked up my ears will have to pass.

Two days march brought us to a village about 18 kilometres from Chatillon, and 5 money for themselves a little boy and a o'clock next morning found us at its gates. The road by which we approached it skirted among the congregation. They passed up the town on the west, sending down a path | the aisles like deacons in a New England to the first houses on the right, then joined church, and extracted silver and coppers the main road running east and west through from every one. I began to lese my interest

At a quarter past 5 we reached the path, valuable time I was losing here when I sending down two companies to secure the ought to be out looking at the sights. But officers lodging in the Hotel de la Cote D'or I couldn't get away. Several beadles with or Cloche D'or, I forget which. I pushed on gorgeous uniforms, and silk stockings, and with the rest. On reaching the main road long poles, were on guard to prevent egress. we found only one sentinel; he was at once The little girl came round to me. Her pounced upon and secured before he had time | basket, which would hold nearly three to give the alarm. The troops were in two quarts of American strawberries, was half files, our usual order of marching, leaving full of coin. It seemed dreadful to add any the centre of the road free for the officers to the weight, as she was a delicate child. and mounted men carrying orders. Placing | The collection took up nearly a half hour of myself at their head, we at once took posses- | time, and the amount went to the expenses sion of the principal street, in the houses of the affair. I saw another marriage comquartered their men, according to their usual | morgue—thinking I had better take in all

When I had quietly passed the order to halt, you might have heard a pin drop, such was the profound silence in the dim lighteven the horses seemed to hold their breath. The order was then passed down the line to Bijah, as the next prisoner came out. He break into the houses.

began to resound on the doors the windows opened as if by magic. Where I sat on horseback I could even hear the hard German oaths as they donned their uniforms or prepared their arms. In a few minutes every window was showering bullets on our heads Now followed a scene that baffles descripevery room, the Franc-tireurs were at close illustrious general, seems to have had an quarters with the enemy; every now and adventurous career lately. He is now in then some poor wretch would come tumbling Melbourne, in a Government office, with a into the street from some window. In lookealary of 2001, a year. When he first ing down one side street I saw one in his arrived in Australia from England, with a | shirt with his spiked helmet on his head wife—an Irish lady, to whom her father carrying his needlegun and running for his refused a dowry because she married an life with three or four infuriated Frenchmen enemy of the Holy Father-Ricciotti earned after him. The firing, the shouts and groans, a precarious living by whipping coal. When and the flying bullets, the batches of prisoners at last the unhappy pair were on the verge levery now and then brought out from the of starvation. Ricciotti determined to lay houses, the wounded men that came staggeraside his incognite and declare who he was. ing out of the doors to fall into the gutters, the exultant savage faces of my own soldiery of secretary in one of the public offices, the half-frightened, half-sullen looks of the which post he has now filled for a year with prisoners, the doctors in the midst of it all tending the wounded, made a scene I shall never forget.

It had been reported in the earlier part of the campaign that the Prussians either shot or hung all the Franc-tireurs that fell into their hands. This had excited these free corps to the utmost ferocity, and they seldom had any mercy on such of their enemies as fell-into their hands. Besides, in the guerilla warfare they carried on it was inconvenient to make prisoners. Since they had been brigaded they had been brought to observe the ordinary usages of warfare, but still even on this occasion the officers had some difficulty in preventing a massacre. In going on foot towards a house that

from the noise within was evidently the

scene of some warm work, a side door sud-

denly opened, and I found myself face to

face with a tall, good-looking Prussian

soldier. He had evidently taken things coolly, for he was completely accoutred and carrying his rifle. I had my revolver in my hand; but judging that he would probably have shot me before I could shoot him, replaced it in its leather case, and seeing a slight hesitation in his manner, while with his rifle nearly to his shoulder he was probably debating whether he should shoot me or not, I made a step forward, and seizing the barrel of his rifle pulled it from him, calling on him at the same time with my The door was found to be only on the latch. In the hall they found the cups of coffee and chocolate ready to be taken up to mesrieurs the officers. These, awakened by the tumult below and speedily discovering the cause, barricaded themselves in their rooms, and made a desperate defence. However, seven were taken and five or six killed. Curiocity proved fatal to a poor girl who, it was reported to me, having opened her window to look out, was in the half light, and, probably from her fair hair, mistaken for a Prussian; and mortally wounded:

A considerable portion of the enemy were duartered in the town-hall standing isolated in a square, and while we were occupying the houses that looked upon it so as to drive them out, my scouts informed me that a large body of troops was advancing on one of the roads: As our object was now attained; all the enemy we could get at either killed wounded, or prisoners, their material in our possession, the retreat was sounded. We had scarcely deflied out of the place and halted on the hill to organise our line of march when we saw the Prussians entering Chatillon on the other side-8000 men I was told afterwards. So we had a narrow escape.

Seven officers, 163 men, 82 horses, besides a number of fourgons with ammunition,

my gallant though unfortunate adversary. A few hours before reaching the villages His personal effects, which were also taken in the neighbourhood of the place to be sur- I took the first opportunity to send over to the Prussian head-quarters .- Australasian.

THE DANBURY MAN AT A PARISIAN

WEDDING.

I took a seat up at the front; the party The performance was becoming of vital interest. After they got through collecting little girl each took a basket and came down in the matter, and to think seriously of lining which I knew the Prussians head- ling, and I lighted out, and started for the the gloomy objects in one day,

HIS HONOUR ON THE RED MAN. "Got an Injun for you?" whispered was a deck-hand on a propeller. Some one As soon as the butt-ends of the muskets had injured his left eye, his proud spirit was down to zero, and his outfit would have sold for 25 cents at a second hand clothing store. Still, he was an Indian, and as good-looking an Indian as can be found on the plains. "Is your name Okemos?" asked the court. "No, sir-named Sam," was the reply. "Where is your lodge?" tion. In every house, I might almost say in ... Down here, ten rods." "Where is your sauaw?" "Him run away two years ago." "Where is your tribe?" "Eh?" "Where, sir, are the dignified, stoical, and gallant red men of the forest who used to camp on the very spot where this station-house now stands?" "Him in Toledo, I guess," responded Sam. "Child of the forestnative of the prairies-I feel sad for you," said the Court, so he leaned back and shuckled a peanut. "No lodge-no-tribe -no chief - no war-horse - no scalps. Where you played when a child you will now find oyster cans and old boots. White men are raising cabbages and such base trucks in the hills where you used to hunt the wild roebuck. Where you once halted to listen to the streamlet, you will now hear the sound of John Chinamen chasing a woollen undershirt up and down the washboard. I don't want to strike an Injun after he is down. Go away, restless, broken spirit-get out of the door and try and be a better red man!" "Heap glad --- old man, heap good feller!" whispered the delighted Sam as he bent his back and shot under the rope. - Detroit Free Press.

> For the following the London correspondent of the Bradford Observer is responsible:-"In a few weeks there will be launched from a well-known dockyard, an engineering friend tells me, a torpedo boat which has been built sub rosa by order of the Government. It has been constructed on a new principle, and the advantages claimed for it are small draft, great speed, and, when it is in the water, a near approach to invisibility. A crew of six will man it-two officers and four A.B.'s. That the Admiralty have thorough faith in the invention seems obvious, for they have directed other boats of the same kind to be

MENTAL OVERWORK. - To hit off the happy medium between over and underwork is no easy task even to those who sweetest smile to surrender. Whether it have the necessary knowledge on the one was that his Teutonic mind required some | hand, and the liberty to arrange their own time to make up, or whether the gold lace scheme of occupation on the other. But on my uniform inspired him with respect, I for one person who is injured by doing too never found out, but I certainly felt im- | much, I quite believe with Dr. Wilkes that mensly relieved when I handed over to some | many may be found who are sustaining of my men my first prisoner. Count serious damage from not having enough Alysleben, who commanded the enemy, mental stimulus. The listless vacuity in having tarried to dress, was met as he was | which so many of the well-to-do classes coming down a street alone on horseback by | spend their lives, the want of any incentive some Franc-tireurs, and having gallantly to exertion, and the absence of any attempt charged them, was shot through the head, at real thought which the wide spread thus avoiding, by a brave and honourable prevalence of ready-made opinions in our death, the disgrace that a court-martial periodical literature directly encourages, would probably have inflicted on him for must cause more or less degeneration of allowing himself to be surprised. The two intellectual power. - Under these conditions companies which my reader will remember | the brain gradually loses its healthy tone had been sent to capture the officers quar- and, although quite equal to the daily calls tered in the hotel effected their purpose, of routine and uneventful existence, it is The sentinel placed on the path as soon as | unable to withstand the strain of special he caw the Franc-tireurs took to his heels sudden emergency, and when a heavy load and ran to knock at the hotel door. He was of work is unexpectedly thrown upon it in nailed to it by four or five bayonet thrusts, its unprepared state, then we see all the worst consequences of what may be called overwork develop themselves. It is no uncommon experience to meet with cases in which damage has been done to the bodily constitution by indulging too reck. lessly in athletic exercises and active physical exertion when the muscles have become flabby and feeble from disuse. A man accustomed to sedentary pursuits takes suddenly to boating or running, or the horizontal bar, and, if he escapes straining his heart, he is certain to make himself stiff and uncomfortable.—Popular Sviences

> "BERRELEY, Sept. 1869. -Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered *xcruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but with out deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. -I am, Sir, yours truly, Henny Attract. -To the Proprietors of Nonton's CAMO Mits Pitts,"-- 60/19/77.

POSTAL RATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.) In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, he enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; l., at Letter Rate. N. R. No Regiatration,

Local and Town Postage.	Letters.	Registration	Newspapers	Bes. & Petr Per 4 oz.
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RATES-BY PRIVATE STEAMERS. To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are, *See Tables below.	-	#	2	4

India.-By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet propayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, date of publication at the top of every but only by each alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid. Straits, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension. LETTERS. - United States (U. S.), Singa-Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8

cents. Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents. Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers.

(Fr.) 36. Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji Zanzibar (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena,

Ascension, Mauritius, 24. REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Aus-&c. 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage. NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2

cents. BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot

be paid. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cenca; Every 4 oz., 8 cents. The United Kingdom.

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W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America, and Hawail: Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast,

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United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia:-

Registration, Books and Patterns, 18

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curaçoa, Guadaloupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monto Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rica, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela:-

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Registration.

Newspapers.

Books and Patterns, 18

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

None.

80

None.

.The conditions are as follows:---1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the

same weight. The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either vithout a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, vafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or therwise) or in a cover entirely open at oth ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily in. spected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which con: ains any englosure except suplements is charged as a letter, unless the nclosure be such as might be sent at the ook rate of postage, and the entire packet e sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass,

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter. written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in ength, one foot in width, nor one in depth,

A book-packet may contain any number separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon ; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book. &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, prints or maps, markers (whether of paper pencils in the case of pocket books, &c., pafe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers;

&c. must not be sent as a separate packet. Circulars,i.e., letters which are intonded for transmission in identical terms to geveral persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by

book post.

unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly Indies; and other places named below. printed; nor any enclosure scaled or in any this rule be infringed, the entire packet be kept in hand.

is charged as a letter. A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, It may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the entring in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length. 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth. unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions. - No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet. must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

Patterns,

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent estensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, -but such articles only,-may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readilyopened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be with the newspaper, and must have the sent to any foreign country except United States ; and in the case of France samples of eider down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron. carmine, or isinglass; are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany The rule which forbids the transmission

through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anvthing of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz : Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives. scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors. forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machiore, provided that they be packed and viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd land, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France. Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width. depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity for posting Correspondence for Europe do.. up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Sais gon and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 temptation which olight not to be created: A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear

a late fee of 18 centa extra postage. attached; as also rollers in the case of the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department and, in short, whatever is necessary for the at the last memont, a heavier late fee will

be imposed. A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being teceived from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing, The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell But a book-packet may not contain any American Stamps at this Office, for the wards Correspondence having joined the

letter (whether separate or otherwise), by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West For the present no large quantities of way closed against inspection; nor any these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If undertaken that every denomination can

> REVISED TARIES OF CHARGES ON COK-RESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE Indies, South America, &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on Cor- with them. respondence thus sent :--

Letters, per half ounce. Hongkong U. S. Canada, British Columbia, New

Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas. Nassau, New Providence,.... 12 Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba. Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica Hawaii, Newfoundland,..... 12 Guatemala, Marquesas Is.,

Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti,... 12 Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curaçoa, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada Nicaragua, Santa Martha.

Turk's Island, Venezuela, West Indies,..... 12 Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, 12 Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,..... 12

Books and Papers. Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz, 2 Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz) each Paper, 2 Books, &c., for all other places,

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, ewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury | the 1st and 15th of each month. is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender. or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address. even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change and when money is paid at a Post Office. whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and nery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is guarded in so secure a manner as to afford attended with much inconvenience, and complete protection to the contents of the frequently with serious injury, not only to mail bags and to the Officers of the Post | the letters so sealed but to the other letters Office, while at the same time they may be in the mail, from the melting of the wax and easily examined, may be sent as samples to | adhesion of the letters to each other. The the following countries, but to these alone: public are therefore recommended, in al such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and lelands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany. Hol- to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes it transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in denregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a and the Department cannot in any wav undertake the safe conveyance of such The above arrangement is intended to packets. All inland or colonial letters. whether such binding, dc. be loose or meet occasional emergencies, and not for therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or lewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double tegistration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage | and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are nosted are detained for the next despatch. Eyon if the letter do not Contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong for-

following rules be strictly observed.

registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST | of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the entertained. sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as

5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz. 4. The following articles cannot be sent

Books and Papers-to British Offices,

by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable wriftes through the Post, Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a camer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS. - Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation. Correspondence can be forwarded in

closed Mails to the United Kingdom vis San Francisco at the following rates:-Registration,..... 8 Newspapers, 4 Books and Patterns, 1 oz., 2 2 oz., 4 every 4 oz . 8

The Mails close at 2.30 p.m., usually on Registry cannot be effected after 2 p.m.

The average time of transit to London by this route is 50 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed Via San Francisco. If insufficiently paid it will be sent via Suez.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships. No correspondence will be forwarded by

directed. Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be

sailing vessel but such as is specially so

sent by way of Galle. Money Order Regulations.

1,-Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghal and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2 —Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up. and is enclosed with a stamped, directed and unscaled envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the depar-

tures of the mails. 4. No order must exceed £10; or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day? and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2...... 18 cents. Local Mobey Orders.

8,-Liets of Money Order Officen in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Rongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

8.- Names thurt be given in full (expect when there is more than one Christian hame) but the name of the Payes need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be apecially crossed to any Bank. 7.- No order can be paid till the Pavee

have signed it in the proper place. An * Made out on a printed form which is supplied

Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases;

letter, or communication of the nature of a convenience of those who may wish to post General Postal Union or being probably, order can be transferred to another office about to do so, it is necessary that the on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for 1. No Letter one Packet, whether to be stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money

Order Office for instructions. 8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months. the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence,

Lets. Paps.

March 23, 1877.

1		`
Almeida, J. P. 1	1 Lee Young	
	Levy, Lawrence 1	
	Tillor Enthan 1	
Armbrust, S. M. 2	Lilley, Euthon	
Benary, F. W. 2	1 Lowe, S. S.	
Bishop, J. D. 1	Mallin, Lawrence 2	DES.
Bisset, Chas. H. 1	" Marino, Mr	,
Blackmore, G. 1	Marks, A. 1	
	: . : Martin, Edward 1	
Castagnino, Luigi 1	MaCarter, D.	•
Cockburn, Col.	1 B., (M. D.)	*
Cuerran Mag H 1	Mellser, L. F.	1
Craven, Mrs H. 1	Middleton, J. T.	i
Day, Geo. 1	Millian Miss	•
Descartes, Mons. 1	Milton, Miss	Ļ ·
Dias, Ignacio 1	Annie	
Domoney & Co.)	Monkman, J. W.	Ļ
Geo.	Montague,	
Elmore, Dr J. F. 1	Montennood,	1 _
Everall, W. 1	Mons. Alfred	
Fontos, Pella	Nelson, Geo.Kerr	L
oier Jose	Orenstein, M.	Ī.
	Palmer, J. A.	i-`
Forgens, R. 1		أسمه آ
Francis, Mr 1	Peligrini,	108
Furlonger, Henry I	Poret, Dr Benito	
Goldstein, G1,	Redmond, D. S.	
Gray, Miss Mary, 1	Robertson, John	L
Greif, Leib. 1	regd Sec, Lieutenand	1
Hack, Rev.	Penwesing	1
Wilton	Smith, John	3 .
Herrera, Quintin 1	St. John, Miss	B (
Hitchcock, F. A. 2	2 Taunton, Miss J.	1
Horsenberg,		8 2
Moritz 1	4ABA - T - T	3
MUTICA Tomas I	Thomsen Can-)	-
Huchoung, Loung 1	regd. Thomsen, Captain P.	1
Hutchinson, F.C. 1		4
Jackson, R. 1	Tai Chung Lang	• ,
Jacob, Clementino 1	Yale, T. H.	
Jenchan, Capt. L	Walker, E. R.	Ţ
C. C. 1 *	Wallace, C.	1
Jenkins, O. S. 1	Wedderburn, }	1
Johnstone, Ro-)	Sir David 🐧	•
bert, engi- 1	Welman, T. H.	1
neer .	Wilson, Thos. >	
	formerly of the	ī
Jones, Wm. A. 1	s. s. Lstepona	•
Kemsley, Thos. 1	Vanian Tamail V	•
Khilury, M. 1	Xavier, Ismail V.	
Konlez, Parl 1	Young, Mrs A.	Ţ.,

For Merchant Ships.

Leta, Papa, Jessie Isabel Kron Pring A. F. Stalkneicht 2 Gustaf Letty Galos Alyce Mary Lord MoDuff Annie Braginton 1 Leucadia Madanzar, e.s. 🕾 Arabella Madur**a** Maggie Douglas 6 August Mary Goodell Augusta. Matago Benchita Burton Stather Mindoro Cairnsmuir, s.s. 🕻 Nautilus Calabar Neuerel Raptain 1 Caribon Paraguay, s.s. Perclude 1 Perry Charles Moreau Charlie Palmer 1 Prome, s.s. Queen, s.s. Cilurnum Questemberg Cornuvia Quina, s.s. 1 Khado Craig Ewan Denbighshire Rico Genova Duke of Abecorn 3 2 Rohtan E. P. Bouverie Rosina Russell Edward Albroth Ruvik Edward May Signal Soo Teh Seng Sophie Douglas Elizabeth Soteria Southern Cross Nicholson Spirit of the Age 1 Elliotts Elmstone Star of Jamaica 14 Taunton Felicetas Teresa Fire Queen Three Brothers Florence Fookien, s.s. Tweed Wanadis Forget-me-not Western Chief Gaetannio 1-William Fruing Glamorganshire Windermere Glengairn Wm. Van Name 1 G. T. Pearson Yorkshire

without Covers.

Nassau

Victor Emanuel

For H. M. Ships.

Lets. Pap.

Lots: Pape.

Aberdeen Herald. Antiquarischer Anzeiger. Arctic Grafic. Army and Navy Ganetic. British Mercantile Ganette, Dev. 15. Builder. Bullionist. Child's Jacket (old): Crefeld Zeitung. De Aerde. De Indier

Der Basas El Cassabel El Publice Espanel Elgin Courant. Erste Oesterr Cefeail Fabrik (H. Ujhely & Cie.)

Geceta de Madrid. Georg Richter's Gilt Buttons. German Books. H. D. Nuss' Steamship Circulat. Illustrated Australian News, Dec. 20, Illustrated London News, Dec. 2. Isle of Man Times.

Law Reports (4 vols.) Los En Yast. Pall Mall Budget. New York Maxics Register, The News of the World. Sunday at Home.

The Engineer. Typen der Kifthen-Keiteh (H. Uhely

Weekly Scoteman. Wochenschrift World.

W. J. Buth & Co. Price Lieb.

Carrots, Fresh

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloong shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	I GOTTOTEER OF MUNICULA.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers		*						
Cairnsmuir	3 c	Spowart	Brit, str.		Mar. 23	Holliday, Wice & Co.	Saigon	26th inst.
Ohinkiang ·	4 c	Hogg	Brit. str.	798		Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
Cyphrenes -	4 c	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	Mar. 18	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saigon	27th, daylight
Danube	3 c	Clanchy	Brit. str.	661	Mar. 16	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Djemnah		Champenois	Fch. str.			Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-day
Galley of Lorne		McDonald	Brit. str.	1389		Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Gunga		Garceau	Foh. str.			Chinese	Saigon	Sands' Slip
Hankow		Symington	Brit. str.			Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	Table 1020F
Jeddah		Clark	Brit. str.	994		Gee Cheong Hong	5	
Montgomeryshire		Sturrock	Brit. str.	1146		H. Kiær & Co.	Salgon	
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	l ⁻		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	ourgon.	
None	9 L	Walker	-		Mar. 23	i Kwak Ashaana	Swatow	}
Norna			Brit. str.		Mar. 10	Kwok Acheong	Swalow	·
Ocean		Jaques	Brit. str.	971		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	V-1-1	
Radnorshire	1	Thomsen	Brit. str.	1201	_	H. Klær & Co.	Yokohama & Hiogo	at daylight
Saada	4 h		Brit. str.	•		P. & O. S. N. Co.	1.	
Salvadora		Hormaechea	Span. str.	615		Brandao & Co.	Amoy	26th inst.
Sunda		Reeves	Brit. str.	1205	Mar. 14	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Talwan		Young	Brit. str.			Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Viking	δç	Castle	Brit. str.	1685	Mar. ~ 21	l Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama & Hiogo	l'o-day
Washi	5 h	Hunter	Brit, str.	263	Mar. 21	Landstein & Co.	Hoihow	To-day
Yangtaza		Schultze	Brit, str.	873	Mar. 22	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Yottung	2 h		Brit, str.			Kwok Acheong	1111111111111111111111	Repairing
and the state of the state of		***************************************						
Sailing Vessels Adeline	8 6	Bret	Gon has	530	Mar. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
	4 0	Noyes	Ger, bqe.			Rozario & Co.	Portland	i .
Alden Besse	7	Dogon	Amer, bqe.	·		Order	Lordand	·
Alice Mary	8 c	Rogers	Brit. bqe.		Mar, 21	Adamson Ball L Co	Dec. L.	013-3
Anazi		Hill	Brit. bqe.			Adamson, Bell & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Angio Sazon	اسيا	Harrington	Brit. sh.		1 ' ' '	Meyer & Co.	London	Wanchai Pier
Anna	8 c	Jessen	Ger. bqe.	447				1.
Belle of Oregon	4 C	Merriman	Amer. bqe.	1168		Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	}
Oarpo	8 o	Murphy	Brit. bqe.	1033	Feb. 2	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Chang Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chingtoo	4 0	Bakie	Brit. 3m.sc.		Mar.	Borneo Company, Limited	Takow	Cleared
Coeran		Vincent	Amer. sch.		411414	Insurance Company		
Echo	8 6	Tozer	Brit. bge.		Mar. 22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		·
Ellida	4 k	Wintern	Ger. bge.		Mar. 20	Gas Company	<u>'</u>	
Formosa	4 0	Schweer	Ger. 3m. sc.			Melchera & Co.	Tientein	
Forward	4 0	Vandervord	Brit. bqe.		Feb.	Rozario & Co.	Portland	•
Garibaldi	4	Forbes		I	Fob. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Portland	
Garioaidi Ci	2 6	TOTOES	Amer. bge.		M 10	Chinage mattered & Co.	COLIBRO	
Glory	D I	Thompson	Siam, bqe.	I		Ohinese	27 72 .	
Korsor		Grove	Dan, bqe.		Feb. 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Kronprindsessen	၂၃ င	Hansen	Dan, bqe.		Mar. 19	Eduard Schollhass & Co.		!
Lima	4 0	Ellerbroch	Ger. bqe.	680		Melchers & Co.		
Lolterer	7 b	Vincent	Amer, sch.	45	Aug. 18	Insurance Cos.		
Louisa	4 c	Shierloh	Ger. 3m. so.	245	Mar. 20	Eduard Schollhass & Co.		· ·
DicNear	4 c	Taylor	Amer. sh.	1300	Jan. 81	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	-
Mystic Belle	8 6	Plumer	Amer, sh.		Feb. 27	Slemssen & Co.	New York	·
Palentine	4 0	Scrocroft	Brit. bge.			Melchers & Co.		
Panola	•	Lunb	Am. 3m.sc.			2 Landstein & Co.		Cos'tan Dock
Pato	1	Slooum	Brit. ach.	Ī	Mar. 1	Master	************	1
<u> </u>)	Feb. 2	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cos'tan Dook
Rotina		Hansen	Am. 3m. sc.		Man Of	distance & A.	•	<u> </u>
Ban Francisco		Sametsen	Ger. sch.			2 Siemssen & Co.		
Ban Lorenzo		McMaderiaga	Span, bg.	220		Remedios & Co.		Cos'tan Dock
Sir Harry Parker	4 C	Chapman	Brit, sh.			Melchers & Co.		
St. Joseph	4 c	Dumont	Fch. bqe.	289	Mar. 1	5 Carlowitz & Co.		
Vizcount Macduff	3 o	Wright	Brit. 3m.sc.		Mar. 14	Borneo Company, Limited		: .
Wodan	8 h	Meyer	Ger. bge.	1	Mar. 1	1 Wieler & Co.	Ohefoo	Cleared
WHAMPOA	·	_			1.		<u> </u>	
Albatros		Koppelmann	Ger, bge.	377	Mar.	8 Wm. Pustau & Co.	Hamburg	i .
St. Anno		Jan	Fch. bg.	1 4	Feb. 2	5 Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
-	٠							
Yungching		Gibbon	Chi. str.	661	Mar. 2	2 C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Banking								
, n,	'		1 · .					

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	Н. Р.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.	
Marquez de la Victoria Mecanec Patino Shen-chi Tejo Novelty Tennessee Victor Emanuel	6 k K.D. 6 h	Spanish British Spanish Chinese Portug. American British	transport military hospital transport gunboat gun vessel frigate (flag-ship) Commodore's flag-ship	1200 2591 1200 150 444 2300 3087	5 2 23 2	100 1800	Feb. 23 Feb. 23 Mar. 20 Jan. 8 Mar. 3	Borrafo Rapello H. Wade F. Amaral J. Young Commodore Watson	
At Canton Ashuelot Hornet	,	American British	corvette gun vessel	1100 464	6 4	700 120	Mar. 13 Mar. 23	E. O. Matthews H. N. Hippisley	و خبسیو

Hongko	ng, m	ACAO AND STEAMERS	CANTON RIVER	OHINI	-	VESS TERS		CANTON
Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Н. Р.	Commander.
Fame Foi Wan Ishang Kin Shan Kin Kiang Idntin Powan Sir J. Jeejeebhoy Spark White Cloud Yotsai	117 700 457 617 69 1690 101 140 280 180	Stopani Martin Cary Benning, T. Benning, A. Hawkins Lefevour Hoyland Browne	H. & W'poa Dock Co. H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Butterfield and Swire H., C. & M. Sboat Co. H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Kwok Acheong	An-lan Chen-jui Ching-po Ching-sing Chun-hai Peng-chau-hai Quong-on Shen-chi Sui-taing Tohing-taing Tien-po Wing-po	431 28 150 280 600 180 150 160 160 600	71 ::0585 :668	400 60 160	J. Godsii E. F. Collins Wen Lum Wan E. Choy A. Fry Li Ping Tys H. Wads Stewart Bessard C. De Longueville Lam Man Wo

FOUCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT. March 17, 1877. Europs for Shanghal Han Kwang for Shanghal Talwan for Honghons	Arbhant steameis. Japail American Kaslıgaf British Miang-thing Ohinese Kiang-teen Chinese Ling-wae Chinese	Agata Affician saiting vessels; Agata Affician barque Capella Swedish barque Haydn Brown American bartius Inverness for New York Katie Flickinger American barbile
MARCH 17, 1877. MARCHANT STEAMERS, Russian	Kiang-yudi Chinese Macgregor British Nanking Chinese Nestor for London; &c.	Ltild British schooner Maria French bardus Miliatitlati British brig Vesta American bardus
Chintung Chinese Dragon British Fusiyama Chinese Tychow Chinese	Paukong Aineritan Peiho Aineritan Peiho French Ping-on British Shanghai British	Charybdia British corvetts Cycloti German gunboat Rus Haing Chi. Light tender
Hai-shin Chinese Heaperia for London H. C. Orated Danish Hiroshima Maru Sapanesa Monan Chinese	Sin Nanzing British Szechuen Chinese *Yungching Chinese *Since left port, or arrived at Hongkons.	Lapwing British gunbost Luties German corvette Mosquito British gunbost Sabal Russian gunbost Surpride French gunbost

Cauliflower, each 80 30
Celery, Chinese, catty 20 —
Cucumbers, ,, 70 —
Chilles, Dried, , 100 —
Curry Stuff, English, 40 30
Egg Plant,, 50 40
Ginger, 30 20
Greens, White, 10
Green, Spronts
Green Peas, in shell, old ,, 60 50
"Horse Radish," S'hal 300
Lettuce, Chinese ,, 20
Mint, bunch 15 10
Mushroom, dried, catty 750 650
Onions, Bombay, 240 230
Parsley, Chinese, ,, 50
Potatoes, Macao, catty 20 15
,, Sweet, ,, 12 10
Pumpkins, 20 15 Radishes, doz. 30 20
Scallions,
Shalots, 35 30 Sesamum, 120 100
Squash, bottle
Taro (U Tau) 20
Turnips, Salt, ,, 20 15
,, English . each 15 10
Water Lily Roots, , , 30
Water Cream, bunch 20 10
Yams,
Aleurites, satty 60 50
Apples, Dried 500 400 Californian, 250 150
Bananas, fragrant Punti, ,, 40 80
Spinach, 40 80 ., Common , 25 20
Chestnuts, new, ,, 100
Cocoanuts each 50 40 Currants, bottle 400 850
, 1b. 200 160
Dates, bottle 500 400
Ground Nuts, catty 40 30
Lemons, ,, 120 100
Loong Ngan, Dried, 400 200
Loquats,
Olives, green, Puntil catty 60 -
Oranges, (Coolle) Chang , 40 30
", Sweet, Sun-woey ,, 250 160 " (Mand.) coolie ,, 100 80
" (Mandarin) " 120 100
Papaw, 90 80 Papaw, 150 130
Pears, Nanking, 160 120
Pears, Chefoo, 120 100 Pine-apples, Punti each 60 50
Plantains, common . catty 30 20
,, fragrant .,, 40 80
Plums, ,, 80 70 Prunes, Dried, bottle 800 250
<u> </u>
Pumelces or Shaddock, each 80 60
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1. lb. 200 150 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1. Ib. 200 160 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamestade cottes 60 50
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1b. 200 160 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, , 110 100
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1. Ib. 200 160 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton , 50 40
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1. Ib. 200 150 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton , 50 40 Miscellaneous. Allspice, Chinese bottle 200
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1, 1b. 200 160 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton , 50 40 Miscellaneous. Allspice, Chinese bottle 200 Raisins, Muscatel, 600 1500 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, 50 500 Raisins, Muscatel, 600 1500 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 60 50 Sugar Cane, 50 500
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1. 1b. 200 150 Salesbury Seeds, Pak kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton , 50 40 Miscellaneous. Allspice, Chinese bottle 200 Rigglish 750 500 Barley, picul 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1600 1400
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1.
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1, lb. 200 160 Salesbury Seeds, Pak kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton , 50 40 Miscellaneous. Allspice, Chinese bottle 200 Barley, plcul 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1600 1400 Bntter, lb. 600 500 Candled Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 1, Lemon , 750 700
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1, 1b. 200 150 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Cheanuts, Canton , 50 40 Miscellaneous. Allapice, Chinese bottle 200 Rane, picul 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1600 1400 Brater, 1b. 600 500 Candied Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 Capers, , 250 220
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1.
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1, lb. 200 160 Salesbury Seeds, Pak kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, , 110 100 Water Cheanuts, Canton , 50 40 Miscellaneous. Allspics, Chinese bottle 200 Ringlish , 750 500 Barley, plcul 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1600 1400 Bran, picul 1600 1400 Candled Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 Capers, , 250 220 Charcoal, plcul 1080 1000 Cheese, American, lb. 400 350 Clinnamon, catty 600 250
Pumelees or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1, bb 200 160 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Chiesnuts, Canton , 50 40 Miscellaneous. Allspice, Chinese bottle 200 Bran, plcul 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1500 1400 Bntter, bottle 750 700 Candied Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 Capers, , 250 220 Charcoal, plcul 1680 1000 Cheese, American, lb 400 350 Cinnamon, catty 800 250 Citron, 160 150
Pumelees or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1, Ib. 200 160 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Cheanuts, Canton , 50 40 Miscellaneous. Allapice, Chinese bottle 200 Raisins, Muscatel, and the stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 100 100 Water Cheanuts, Canton , 50 40 Miscellaneous. Allapice, Chinese bottle 200 Raisins, ploul 1600 1500 Barley, ploul 1600 1500 Bran, ploul 1600 1400 Bran, ploul 1600 500 Candied Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 Capers, 750 700 Capers, 750 700 Cheese, American, lb. 400 350 Clinnamon, catty 800 250 Clinnamon, catty 800 250 Clives, 700 500 Cloves, 700 500 Cloves, 700 500 Coccanut Oil, bottle 180 150
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1, 1b, 200 150 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Cheanuts, Canton , 50 40 Miscellaneous. Allspice, Chinese bottle 200 Riscellaneous. Allspice, Chinese bottle 200 Bran, picul 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1600 1400 Bniter, 1b, 600 500 Candied Grange Peel, bottle 750 700 Capers, 750 700 Capers, 750 220 Charcoal, plcul 1050 1000 Cheese, American, 1b, 400 350 Clinamon, catty 800 250 Citron, 100 150 Cloves, 700 500 Coccanut Gil, bottle 180 150 Coffee, 1b, 230 200 Curry Powder, bottle 500 280
Pumeloes or Shaddook, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 """ """ """ """ """ """ """
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1, lb, 200 150 Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton , 50 40 Miscellaneous. Allapice, Chinese bottle 200 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 200 Miscellaneous. Allapice, Chinese bottle 200 Raisins, plcul 1600 1500 Bran, plcul 1600 1500 Bran, plcul 1600 1400 Bran, plcul 1600 500 Candied Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 Capers, 750 700 Capers, 750 700 Cheese, American, lb, 400 350 Clinamon, catty 800 250 Citron, 100 150 Cloves, 700 500 Coccanut Oil, bottle 180 150 Coffee, lb, 230 200 Curry Powder, bottle 500 250 Firewood, plcul 400 350 Firewood, plcul 3000 2750 Firewood, plcul 3000 2750
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 1, 1b, 200 160 Salesbury Seeds, Pak kwo, catty 80 70 Sugar Cane, stick 25 20 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 Walnuts, 110 100 Water Chesnuts, Canton ,, 50 40 Miscellaneous Allspice, Chinese bottle 200 — 1, English ,, 750 500 Barley, picul 1600 1500 Bran, picul 1600 1400 Bniter, 1b, 600 500 Candied Orange Peel, bottle 750 700 Capers, ,, 250 220 Charcoal, picul 1680 1000 Cheese, American, lb, 400 350 Clinnamon, catty 800 250 Citron, ,, 160 150 Coocanut Oil, bottle 180 150 Cooffee, ,, 1b, 230 200 Curry Powder, bottle 500 260 Firewood, picul 400 350 Firewood, picul
Pumeloes or Shaddook, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 ,
Pumeloes or Shaddook, each 80 60 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600 ,
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each
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Pumeloes or Shaddock, each